

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 158.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1848.

[PRICE 6d.]

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### JUBILEE FUND.

THE AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

THE COMMITTEE gratefully acknowledge that the receipts of this Special Fund rather exceed £2,000. They look at the present contributions as an earnest of the intentions of their friends, and entertain a sanguine hope that future generous offerings will raise the Jubilee Fund to an amount which will enable them to devise liberal things for Ireland, and the opening countries on the Continent of Europe, without trenching upon the Society's ordinary income.

WHAT HAS THE SOCIETY DONE SINCE APRIL LAST?

The following grants have been made:—Austria, £150; Germany, £355; France, £310; Switzerland, £41; Italy, £40; Ireland, £186; making a total of £1,082.

WHAT DOES THE SOCIETY INTEND TO DO SPECIALLY FOR IRELAND?

The Committee have determined to publish a few brief, practical, evangelical tracts, by competent writers thoroughly acquainted with the character of the Irish people. Also small volumes for Romanists, to counteract the evil tendency and influence of the books entitled, "The Path to Paradise," and "The Key to Heaven,"—two highly popular Roman Catholic books. A cheap edition of "The Life of Martin Bucer," a useful work for extensive circulation in Ireland, is contemplated.

The Committee have maturely considered the importance of employing colporteurs for the sale of the Society's works in Ireland. They hope to secure ten pious, devoted men to itinerate through the country, under careful superintendence.

WHAT DOES THE SOCIETY INTEND TO DO FOR THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE?

It has been determined to offer prizes for good, evangelical tracts, adapted to the present circumstances of France, Italy, and Germany. The subjects of the tracts, and the parties to adjudicate upon them, will be shortly arranged.

Other plans are being arranged for the permanent circulation of Divine truth on the Continent, which they hope to be able soon to mature.

### A NEEDFUL CAUTION.

It is necessary to remind the contributors, that comparatively little good will be done, if the special funds raised for the Society trespass on its general income. The following grants have been made since the close of the last annual accounts:—China, paid and voted, £350; India, Ceylon, and Singapore, £1,500; the British Colonies, £350; Russia, £100; Great Britain, £1,000.—Total, £3,300.

Although the times are depressing, yet the Committee hope their appeal will not be unsuccessful. A Jubilee effort may never occur again in the times of the ministers and laymen who are now the active agents in the Saviour's cause. Shall the present season then be overlooked?

A volume, containing a history of the Society, will be presented to every donor or collector of one guinea and upwards, to the Jubilee Fund. Jubilee Collecting Books will be forwarded on application to Mr. Jones, 56, Paternoster-row.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Society's Officers, at No. 56, Paternoster-row, London.

The following Contributions to the Jubilee Fund are gratefully acknowledged by the Committee:—

Contributions previously acknowledged....		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
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## NEW INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, Burial

Ground, and the old Chapel converted into a Day School-house, in the PARISH of LAUNTON, near BICESTER, OXON.

Subscriptions and Donations in aid of the Building Fund will be thankfully received and gratefully acknowledged by the Editors of the *Patriot*, and *British Banner*, Bolt-court, Fleet-street; at the Office of the *Nonconformist*, 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill; by the Rev. C. GILBERT, 25, Manchester-terrace, Islington; by the Rev. Dr. MASSIE, 4, Blomfield-street, Finsbury; by G. SIMMONS, Esq., 6, Great Garden-street, White-chapel, London; and by W. FERGUSON, Minister of the Independent Church, Bicester, Oxon.

Sums already either received or promised.		£	s.	d.
The poor people themselves, including the carting of		180	0	0
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G. Simmons, Esq. ....		1	0	0
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The late Mrs. Garbaine, Marlborough, a Pulpit		1	1	0
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### BLOOMSBURY CHAPEL.

THIS CHAPEL will be OPENED FOR PUBLIC

WORSHIP on TUESDAY, the 5th DECEMBER, 1848. The Rev. Dr. HARRIS will preach in the Morning, at Eleven; and the Rev. Dr. GODWIN will preach in the Evening, at Half-past Six.

On the following Sunday, December 10th, the Rev. WILLIAM BROCK, the Minister of the Chapel, will preach in the Morning; the Rev. W. F. BURCHELL, of Roehdale, will preach in the Afternoon; and the Rev. W. BROCK in the Evening.

Applications for sittings to be made either by letter to Mr. Hadrill, 3, Great George-street, Westminster; or at the Chapel, every Wednesday and Friday Mornings, in the months of December and January, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock.

Divine Service will be conducted every Lord's-day, at Bloomsbury Chapel, in the Morning at Eleven, in the Afternoon at Three, and in the Evening at Seven o'clock.

A Prayer Meeting will be held on Monday Evening, at Seven; and a Lecture will be delivered on Friday Mornings, at Eleven o'clock.

CLAREMONT CHAPEL, PENTONVILLE.—SPACIOUS ROOM WANTED.

## THE CHURCH and CONGREGATION

lately assembling in the above Chapel, who have separated themselves from the Rev. John Blackburn, as their pastor, are desirous to treat for the immediate occupancy of premises, for the purposes of public worship. The building must be capable of accommodating at least 500 persons, and the situation within a convenient distance from the Angel, Islington. Address, A. B., Mr. Ford's, stationer, High-street, Islington.

NOTICE.—Until further arrangements can be made, the Church and Congregation will meet for Public Worship on Wednesday Evenings, at Seven o'clock, at the Presbyterian Chapel, Chadwell-street. After each service the Psalmody Class will meet as usual.

## WHITTINGTON CLUB and METRO-

POLITAN ATHENÆUM, 189, Strand.

TO-MORROW EVENING (THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23), at Eight o'clock, Dr. CARPENTER, F.R.S., F.G.S., &c., will deliver the SECOND of a COURSE of TWO LECTURES, the HABITS and INSTINCTS of ANIMALS.

Admission—Members free on producing their Tickets, with the privilege of obtaining Tickets for their Friends at Sixpence each. Non-Subscribers, One Shilling.

189, Strand, Nov. 15, 1848. F. BERLYN, Secretary.

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For Fatherless Children under Eight Years of Age, without distinction of Sex, Place, or Religious connexion.

## THE NEXT HALF-YEARLY ELECTION

of this Charity will occur on the THIRD MONDAY in JANUARY. All persons interested in cases should make application "forthwith" to the Office, where Blank Forms for Candidates, and every information, can be obtained, on any day, from Ten till Four.

Subscriptions most thankfully received.

Annual Subscription, 10s. 6d., entitling to One Vote at Each Election.

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The Votes Increase in proportion to the Subscription.

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## TO FOLLOW THE "FORTITUDE."

FOR MORETON BAY, COOKSLAND, NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE First-class Ship "CHASELEY," 515 tons

Register, CHARLES F. ALDRICH, Commander, now lying in the London Docks, will sail for the Brisbane River, Moreton Bay, early in December. Intending Passengers are, therefore, requested to complete their arrangements immediately.

For Terms of Freight or Passage, apply to Mr. J. H. ARNOLD, 3, Clement's-lane, London, Nov. 21st, 1848. Lombard-street.

22, Fleet-street, London.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT, AUCTIONEERS of REAL and PERSONAL ESTATES, LIBRARIES, and LITERARY PROPERTY, respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends who, as executors, trustees, &c., may require valuations to be made, or sales effected by public auction or private contract. The central situation of their rooms, and their extensive business connexions, afford peculiar advantages to a fair competition in property; and it is their constant endeavour to give to all matters entrusted to their care prompt and effective attention.



CLAREMONT CHAPEL, PENTONVILLE.

PROTEST and DECLARATION on behalf of certain Members of the Church assembling at Claremont Chapel, who, since the 6th August, 1848, have abstained from attending the public services there.

Down to August, 1848, the above church consisted of about 450 members, exclusive of others whose names remained on the books, but who had, by non-attendance, become disqualified as members.

By reason of pecuniary embarrassments, the Rev. John Blackburn, the pastor, had for several months prior to August last abstained from conducting the public services; and, at his request, a committee was, on the 3rd of March last, appointed to make inquiries respecting the rumours then afloat concerning his affairs.

That committee afterwards reported upon the matters brought under its notice, and the church having, on the 24th May, voted that Mr. Blackburn's case be then regarded by it as one of discipline, it afterwards, at a special meeting, on the 30th May, passed, by a majority of 171 to 87 votes (about twenty members who attended that meeting not having voted), a resolution declaring that the conduct and proceedings of Mr. Blackburn, as set forth in the report of, and the evidence taken by, that committee, had brought a just reproach upon this church.

At a church-meeting held on the 2nd of June, Mr. Blackburn attended, and read an address, expressive of his deep regret at the occurrence of the matters referred to in that report and evidence, and thereupon the church passed the following resolution:—

"That the confession of the pastor now read is deemed sufficient, and the church has much satisfaction in considering, that it will not be requisite further to interrupt that communion and fellowship which the Rev. John Blackburn has so long enjoyed as a member of this church. But the church deems it expedient that Mr. Blackburn should refrain from resuming his pastoral duties in connexion with the church, until such time as he shall have arranged his pecuniary difficulties by protection from the Court; and that, during that period, it is most desirable that he should seek that reconciliation with brethren of the church, between whom and himself serious differences have arisen, so as to lead to the desired hope, that the unity and happiness of this portion of the church of Christ (by the blessing of the Great Head of the Church) may be promoted thereby."

It is well known, that it was the intention of the majority of the members who passed that resolution, thereby solely to restore Mr. Blackburn to fellowship as a member of this church, and to leave the question of his resumption of the pastorate open to such further consideration as his then position in relation to his pecuniary affairs, and his conduct therein, might seem thereafter to require.

Mr. Blackburn had left the meeting prior to the passing of the above resolution; but by a letter addressed to one of the deacons on the 13th June, in reply to a communication made to him by that deacon respecting his rumoured contemplated resumption of his pastoral duties, he, amongst other things, stated, "You may rest assured that I fully intend to abide by the resolution of the church, (thereby meaning the last-mentioned resolution,) and not to resume my public labours at Claremont chapel until I am protected from legal processes by the Court."

Shortly after the date of that letter, Mr. Blackburn presented his petition to the Court above referred to, but he did not succeed in obtaining protection therefrom.

Whilst Mr. Blackburn's position as minister was still under the consideration of the church, and his pastoral functions in abeyance, he, notwithstanding the foregoing letter, and the non-settlement of his pecuniary affairs, caused to be read at a church meeting held on the 4th August last, a letter, announcing his intention to resume his pastoral duties on the succeeding Sabbath, the 6th August.

The church thereupon, and on the same 4th August, passed a resolution:—

"That whereas the fundamental and distinctive principle of Congregational church polity is, that each church has an inalienable right to manage its own affairs, the letter now read from Mr. Blackburn, announcing his intention to occupy the pulpit next Lord's-day, contrary to the vote of the church, and to his own expressed engagement, is in direct contravention of congregational order, and merits the censure of this church."

This resolution was immediately communicated to Mr. Blackburn, but he, nevertheless, on the 6th August, at an early and unusual period, took possession of the pulpit, and resumed, and has hitherto continued, the exercise of the pastoral functions in this chapel.

Such proceedings of Mr. Blackburn were, and are in opposition to the views and wishes of eight of the ten trustees of the chapel premises, and four of the six deacons of the church.

Of the 450 members of this church before mentioned, about 250 or 260 have, from the time of Mr. Blackburn's so taking possession of the pulpit, and in consequence thereof, withdrawn from attendance at the chapel; about ten others are, from age or sickness, unable to leave home; the residences of several others cannot now be ascertained; and the residue, amounting in number to from 130 to 150, continue to attend the chapel as heretofore.

Since the 19th August last, 299 of the 250 or 260 members who have so withdrawn from attendance at the chapel, have signed the following declaration:—

"We, the undersigned, being respectively members of the church assembling in the above place of worship, hereby declare that in our opinion the peace and welfare of this church will be best promoted by the Rev. John Blackburn's voluntary resignation of the pastoral office over it."

It is alleged by Mr. Blackburn that about 190 members have signed a declaration of "their intention to continue under his ministry, and to uphold his hands by their sympathy and prayers." But some who so signed that declaration have since withdrawn their names therefrom; some others have lately ceased to attend Mr. Blackburn's ministry; and it is well known that undue influence was in many instances used to induce members, especially those in the more humble walks of life, to sign that declaration.

The trust deed provides that no minister of the chapel shall be dismissed from his office, except by the vote of not less than two-thirds parts of the church members, which vote Mr. Blackburn contends must be that of two-thirds of the entire number of members, the whole of such two-thirds being actually present at a church-meeting duly convened. He has declared to the church that he will not resign his office, nor submit to be dismissed therefrom, except by such a vote as he contends would be in strict accordance with the letter of the trust deed; and such a vote, he alleges, cannot now be obtained, by reason of more than one-third of the members having pledged themselves to continue under his ministry.

At the church-meeting on the 4th of August, it was, amongst other things, alleged, in justification of Mr. Blackburn's then expressed intention to resume his pulpit duties, that terms for the settlement of his pecuniary affairs had then been agreed upon; but no such arrangement has hitherto been effected, and he is at the present time exposed to the consequences of pending hostile legal proceedings.

After Mr. Blackburn's resumption of his office, and several discussions thereon had taken place at church-meetings, on all which occasions he insisted, as pastor, upon occupying the chair, it was resolved to seek the advice of the Finsbury Association of Ministers, &c., who, after consideration of the several written statements submitted to them on behalf of Mr. Blackburn and the church, respectively, on the 27th day of September last, passed a resolution expressive, amongst other things, of their opinion that Mr. Blackburn should then cease from exercising his ministry in this chapel, until his pecuniary affairs were adjusted in a way satisfactory to his creditors.

It was contended on the part of Mr. Blackburn, that if, in accordance with that resolution, he ceased to preach in this chapel, and succeeded in arranging with his creditors for postponing payment of their claims to a future day, the spirit of that resolution left him at perfect liberty thereupon forthwith to resume his ministerial duties; and in consequence thereof, the matter was again referred to the Finsbury Association, who, at a special meeting, held on the 19th October, unanimously de-

clared they considered that by the foregoing resolution of the 2nd June, Mr. Blackburn would return to the pulpit, as a matter of course, on obtaining protection from the court, if this church took no further action in the affair; but that this church was at liberty to take such further action as it might deem proper when the suggested arrangement was completed, and that the recommendation of the Association contained in their resolution of the 27th September was in accordance with that view."

"We therefore protest against Mr. Blackburn's resumption of his office, on the 6th August last, and continued exercise of his ministry in this chapel, as being not only in opposition to the known views and wishes of a large majority of the church, and in violation alike of the principles of Congregational Church order, and of his own written engagement, but also in opposition to the advice given to him by the Finsbury Association, to whom the matter had, with his assent, been referred."

"We protest against the conduct of those supporters of Mr. Blackburn, who, by procuring from certain of the members written pledges of their intention to continue under his ministry, at a time when there was not only an absence of evidence that his conduct in relation to his pecuniary affairs was consistent with that of a Christian minister, but when his character for personal integrity lay, as it still lies, under serious imputations; and which pledges have prevented, and will prevent, the fair and proper discussion and termination of the question of the pastorate, in accordance with the alleged requirements of the trust deed."

"And, lastly, we hereby declare that, having, during a long period, patiently sought to maintain at once the unity and integrity of this church, and to bring about such a state of things as would be consistent with its reputation and usefulness as an institution of Christ, and having found that all our efforts have been frustrated by the course pursued by Mr. Blackburn, and those members who have supported his recent proceedings, we feel it to be our bounden duty, from a regard to our own character, to those things which are of good report, and to the purity of the church, now to separate ourselves from the Rev. John Blackburn as our pastor, and from fellowship with those members who shall, under existing circumstances, still continue to support Mr. Blackburn in the exercise of his functions as minister of this church. And we hereby require that this protest be entered in the church book."

Signed on behalf of ourselves, and of those members who have, since the 6th of August last, abstained from attending the public services in this chapel; and dated this 3rd day of November, 1848.

THOMAS JAMES ROOKE,  
B. R. THOMSON,  
K. J. FORD,  
G. C. SEARLE, } Deacons.

"\* This Protest was read at an ordinary church-meeting, on the 3rd of November, in the presence of about 200 members of the church, in the course of which reading, and to show their assent to the protest, about 150 of the members stood up, and after the reading thereof, withdrew from the meeting."

"In preparing this protest, it was by inadvertence omitted to be stated that, after hearing the last resolution of the Finsbury Association read, the church, on the 20th of October, passed a resolution, 'That this church having heard the decision of the Finsbury Association upon the matters referred to it, is willing to defer to the advice of the Association, and to act in accordance therewith,' and that a copy of this resolution was, on the following day, sent to Mr. Blackburn."

Notwithstanding these resolutions of the Finsbury Association, Mr. Blackburn has continued to exercise his ministry down to the present period, and has expressed his intention still to continue such exercise thereof.

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Established by Royal Charter of King George the First, A.D. 1720, for ASSURANCE upon LIFE, against FIRE, and for MARINE INSURANCES. Offices, No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, and No. 10, Regent-street.

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JOHN LAURENCE, Secretary.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION AND ITS CLAIMS.

IN the past ten years alone the Committee have made 141 grants, to the amount of £3,316, in aid of the expenses incurred in building School-rooms, being about ten per cent. on the total outlay; but hundreds of schools are yet without suitable and wholesome rooms to meet in.

In the same period, Elementary Books and School Requisites have been granted to our Colonies to the amount of £2,265 2s. 9d.; also 1,474 libraries have been supplied, amounting in value to £4,923; some at one-half the retail price, and others at one-half the wholesale price; yet thousands of schools are altogether destitute of this important adjunct, and all require accessions of new books at least once a year.

One hundred and twenty-two visits have been paid to large towns by deputations, whose interviews with teachers have tended to make teaching more pleasant and effective. Very many towns and districts remain to be thus visited, where, though the teachers may know what to teach, they have frequently to learn how to teach it.

The varied scenes of missionary labour have not been overlooked. Grants of elementary books, libraries, and money, have been made during the above period, towards improving and extending Sunday-schools in various parts of the world.

The Committee would respectfully invite a careful perusal of the Report just published, for a fair and adequate appreciation of the wide field of Christian effort in which it is their lot to labour, and for greater proof that continued help and larger resources are needed by them.

The following extract from the Report details accurately the present financial state of the Union:—

"The Committee regret to observe that the amount (£147 1s. received in donations) falls very far short of that received in the preceding year. The Benevolent Fund of the Union will be found to be in debt to the Treasurer to the amount of £183 15s. 1d., which will compel the Committee of the ensuing year to limit their grants, unless the liberality of the friends of Sunday-schools places larger funds at their disposal. It will also probably be found necessary to add £500 to the capital of the Society, as the sum now fixed (£3,000), is found too small for the beneficial working of the business operations of the Union. It must not be supposed that this capital exists in money; it consists of the stock of books, which must be kept, or the trade could not be carried on, and must bear a fair proportion to the amount of business done. This increase of the capital will require a portion of the profits of the business to be retained, instead of being distributed in grants, and will render the pecuniary assistance of the friends of the Union to be still more necessary. The Committee fear that an impression prevails that the operations of the Union can be carried on without pecuniary assistance, but this is not the case. It is true that the services of the Officers and Committee are gratuitous, but still there are considerable necessary expenses attending the carrying on a large society, while the grants made in aid of schools, the travelling expense of the deputations in visiting various parts of the country, and the other operations of the Union, must be provided for, or the usefulness of the Society will be greatly abridged."

WILLIAM H. WATSON,  
PETER JACKSON,  
ROBERT LATTER,  
WILLIAM GROSER, } Secretaries.

Sunday-school Union Depository,  
60, Paternoster-row, London, August, 1848.

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POTATO BLIGHT IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

IN consequence of the severity of the Potato Blight in the Isle of Wight, an industrious and deserving man, a consistent member of a Christian Church, who has a wife and eight children dependent on him, has sustained the loss of his whole crop, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have realised £100, and by which calamity he has become much embarrassed. Few, if any, more deserving cases are presented to the Christian public.

The Rev. G. W. Conder, of Ryde, will be grateful to receive and acknowledge any sums that may be forwarded to him on behalf of the above family, and respectfully urges their case on the attention of the benevolent.

Ryde, Isle of Wight, Nov. 20, 1848.

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WILKIE OWEN HARRIS,  
Agent and Secretary.



# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 158.]

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## ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### THE MISTRUSTED PURSE-BEARER.

"THIS is to give notice that after the date hereof, I will not be answerable for any debts contracted by my wife, M. N." In some such form as this, we have occasionally seen advertisements run—a measure of defence seldom, we should hope, resorted to by a husband until less painful expedients have been proved inefficacious. It is a perfect seed-plot of melancholy suggestions. Variance where above all there should be unanimity—lack of confidence where mutual trust should be most perfect and unsuspecting—differences, not of opinion merely, but of purpose—acts of wilful selfishness repeated after remonstrance and warning—utter disregard of responsibility on the one side, and sense of insecurity on the other—the domestic picture of which these are the leading features must needs be a gloomy one. We see in it at a glance, a vivid illustration of cat-and-dog life.

Church and State have not quite reached this extreme of incompatibility—but they are fast approaching it. The weaker vessel, it seems, is deemed incompetent to manage pecuniary affairs—even her own. She cannot be trusted with a purse. She has the awkward knack of forgetting the precise object with which money is entrusted to her, and of diverting it from channels of usefulness to those of self-indulgence. She spends in finery what was meant to meet a clamorous need. Gentle reproof is wholly lost upon her. Serious warnings check her but for a moment. Her whims are more exacting than her wants. She cannot restrain her tastes—they were always expensive, and will be to the end of the chapter. And so, in sheer self-defence, the State has been obliged to inquire—and the inquiry results in a regretful and circumlocutory report, that the Church is incapable of ordering her own money matters—and a recommendation that her purse be handed over to certain commissioners who can do it for her.

Our readers, peradventure, will require to be reminded, that, on the 4th of May last, the House of Commons, pricked thereto by the disclosures of Mr. Horsman, appointed a committee of fifteen members to inquire into the composition and management of the Ecclesiastical Commission for England and Wales. Their report has just been published. The members of this Ecclesiastical Commission, in the proportion of about five to three, are dignitaries of the Church Establishment—the laic minority is made up, for the most part, of State officers whose other duties are such as to preclude the possibility of frequent or continuous attendance—and the secretary holds office during "good behaviour." A body so constituted, it will be judged, is practically a committee of ecclesiastics, and its acts may fairly be held to represent and embody the thoughts and purposes of the hierarchy. It is reported of this sacred conclave, by the select committee, that "whilst since the formation of the episcopal fund up to the end of 1847, only £93,276 were paid for the more legitimate purpose of increasing the income of the poorer sees, a sum amounting in the aggregate to £27,276,

was expended on the building and repairs of episcopal residences, and paid out of the fund above mentioned." This diversion of somewhere about one-third of the monies accruing to the Commission, from its "more legitimate purpose," to erecting, enlarging, and furnishing palaces for bishops, somewhat shocks the select committee—and, consequently, with all imaginable tenderness, and "after having weighed the evidence as to its actual working," they impeach the fitness of the existing body for the performance of duties of a financial character, and recommend the appointment of three paid Commissioners, for the management of the property of the Commission in all its branches—two to be nominated by the Crown, and one by the Archbishop of Canterbury—the payment to be made from the funds of the Commission.

The report of the select committee, of course, cannot yet be construed as law—the Ecclesiastical Commission cannot be strictly considered as the Church. But, in both cases, the remove is only that of one degree—and, virtually, the document to which we have referred is the deliberate judgment of the State on the competency of the Church to manage her pecuniary affairs. As such we take it—and we see in it a solemn warning to the country, that ecclesiastical funds are not safe in ecclesiastical hands—the husband publishing to the world the extravagant and reckless habits of the wife, and the painful necessity imposed upon him of taking her purse into his own keeping. Rather cutting, this, M. N., it must be confessed! A sad exposure of domestic differences!

Shall we tell the reader a profound secret? Well, as we are convinced it will go no further, we will. We cannot vouch for the truth of what we have heard. The authority, indeed, is not despicable—but we have our own doubts as to a mistake somewhere—a mistake, perhaps, akin to that of the "three black crows." Be this as it may, we are informed that the Whigs have determined upon a measure, of a like character to, but of a much larger extent than, that suggested by the select committee. The plan determined on, we are told, is to this effect. All ecclesiastical property to be vested in the hands of a commission, for ecclesiastical purposes—a more economical management and a more useful distribution of it—and, finally, the appropriation of such proportion of it as may be deemed expedient, to the endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland. Such is the rumour which has reached us, as the positive decision of her Majesty's Ministers.

Our first impression on hearing this statement was, what our present impression is, that there is a mistake somewhere. We are inclined to believe that the rumour is but an exaggeration of the intention of the Government to adopt the recommendation of the select committee. The plan involves such momentous consequences, the opposition to it would be so powerful, and the position in which it would eventually place all Church property is so exposed, and might, before long, prove so dangerous, that we can hardly give credit even to Lord John Russell, apt as he is to raise a storm about his ears, for that amount of fatuity which the proposal of such a scheme would exhibit. If by any such means he hopes to consummate his darling policy, it is evident that he has allowed himself to gaze upon the vision of his hopes, until his reason has become dazzled—nay, downright blind. Between two fires, he would be destroyed before he could well turn about him. To any serious meddling with the guardianship of Church property, the whole body of the State clergy would oppose unconquerable objections—whilst to any appropriation of even existing ecclesiastical resources to the endowment of Catholicism, the evangelical and voluntary sects would take exception. Between the two, launching thunder from opposite quarters, the Whig Government would be annihilated in a trice. Probabilities, therefore, we think, cast discredit upon the entertainment of any such intention by the Whigs.

On the other hand, the rumour is not wholly unattended by confirmatory appearances. The official atmosphere which environs Lord John is just such as might convey to him an impression

that such a measure would be popular—the new patronage and the immense power which it would give to the Administration would render it very "pleasant to the eyes" in Whig estimation—the report of a select committee of the House of Commons justifies the principle—and the avowed fears of the best informed of the High Church organs indicate that some proposal of this nature is amongst the future movements which they regard as possible, if not imminent. More unlikely things have come to pass, it is certain; and the resuscitation by the Whigs of the old Appropriation Clause, on a grand scale, may be contemplated by them as the *ne plus ultra* of "comprehensive statesmanship." At all events, we have given the report as it has reached us—our readers may now watch for themselves. To what practical result the judgment may conduce, time alone will disclose with certainty—but the decision of the Legislature, as far as it can be gathered from the report of a select committee, favourable, in all its members, to the claims of the Establishment, is that the Church, whatever may be her high virtues in other respects, is not qualified to keep her own purse.

## THE ANTI-STATECHURCH MOVEMENT.

The committee of the Anti-state-church Association commence their visitation of the Midland Counties by a public meeting to be held in the Town Hall, Birmingham, this evening. William Scholefield, Esq., M.P., one of the members for the town, has consented to preside, and Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., and the Rev. J. Burnet, will be present as a deputation. On Thursday and Friday, Mr. Thompson, in company with the Rev. William Robinson, of Kettering, will visit Lincoln and Boston, and next week Mr. Thompson and Mr. Burnet attend meetings at Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester. Meetings are also to be held to-night, to-morrow, and Friday, at Kettering, Market Harborough, and Northampton, which will be addressed by Mr. Miall and Mr. Tillet, of Norwich. Mr. Kingsley also is about to visit Northamptonshire, to lecture in the various towns and villages.

HALIFAX.—On the 14th inst. the first of a series of lectures on behalf of the Anti-state-church Association was delivered in the school-room of Square Chapel, by the Rev. S. Whitewood; F. Crossley, Esq., in the chair. The room was crowded to excess, and the interest evinced by the assembly was such as sufficiently to prove that the Dissenters of Halifax will be true to their principles. The lecturer was listened to throughout with the greatest eagerness, and both his able statements and his calm and dispassionate manner won for him the warmest applause. The local committee are working well and successfully.

WALSALL.—(From a Correspondent.)—I have seen no notice in your columns of the lecture delivered here on the 6th inst. Contrary to our expectations, there was a splendid meeting: the Rev. J. Williams presided. The assembly were evidently very much interested in the lecturer's masterly exposure of the evils of a State Church. With a view more deeply to impress the audience with the necessity and importance of making decided and energetic efforts in furtherance of the Anti-state-church Association, Mr. Kingsley freely quoted from two pamphlets written by a Dissenting minister of this town (Rev. Alexander Gordon), who, though a member of the Council of the Anti-state-church Association, yet declined being present at this meeting. Among other passages were the following:—"That civil religious establishments may have been productive of some good is not questioned; but this has been more than counterbalanced by their pernicious effects, and their general operation has been most injurious to the interests of vital Christianity."—"The friends of the Voluntary Principle are bound to employ all lawful means for propagating the universal recognition of their principles."—"Ministers ought carefully to instruct their flocks from the pulpit as regards the spiritual character of Christ's kingdom; and Voluntaryists should see to it that Lecturers are sent into all parts of the kingdom to advocate their principles."



and that associations are formed in every city and town throughout the country for the advancement of their views, which they consider of indispensable importance to the spiritual prosperity and glory of the kingdom of Christ. "Duty is ours," writes Mr. Gordon, "consequences are God's." From the character of the meeting we believe that ere long the Association will find many friends in this neighbourhood. All that is required is energetic agitation, in which the ministers of the town should take a prominent part.

**BILSTON.**—Mr. Kingsley lectured here yesterday week in the British School, when Rev. R. Davis presided. The lecturer was frequently applauded, and the important facts contained in his address produced a powerful impression. The Rev. Messrs. Skemp and Millson afterwards proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Kingsley, which was unanimously adopted by a crowded meeting.

**BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION, RUGELEY.**—A lecture explanatory of the principles and objects of this Association was delivered in the large room, Bell Inn, Rugeley, by John Kingsley, Esq., B.A., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 15th. The Assembly Room, Talbot Arms, had been announced as the place of meeting, but threatened or apprehended consequences induced the proprietor to withdraw from the arrangement. With a view to meet his wishes, the Town-hall, which had at first been applied for, and which had then been said to be taken for nine days, (a statement afterwards found to be incorrect,) was again solicited. A committee consisting of five or six men, and next to self-appointed, with a stretch of authority involving the grossest injustice, denied the use of it. There being no other room equally suitable, the only alternative was, to insist on the original arrangement. The proprietor of the Talbot Arms, notwithstanding every necessary explanation and guarantee being given, still persisted in refusing the room, and was equally positive in his refusal to meet the expenses which had been incurred, and to which his breach of contract had subjected him. Mr. Kingsley therefore put the matter into the hands of a lawyer, that legal proceedings might be instituted. Thus interrupted by a piece of craft and an act of tyranny, the thing to be decided was, where to hold the meeting. It would never have done, after all this, to give up the idea of having one, and it was within a few hours of the time. Some proposed to meet in the open air, but the season of the year was against this. The large room, Bell Inn, was ultimately fixed on, and before the time of the meeting had arrived, it was so crowded that many were obliged to go away. The lecturer having been introduced to the attention of the audience by Mr. Hughes, Independent minister, he proceeded to show, to the evident conviction and satisfaction of all present, that State-churchism is unscriptural in its character and injurious in its tendency, and at the close several came forward and expressed a desire to receive cards of membership. It is to be regretted that in towns like Rugeley, where countenance and co-operation are so much needed to encourage and assist, and where dissenters from the State Church are so few, but of the right kind, more is not done to help on the work of the Church's emancipation.

#### THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

The report of the select committee of the House of Commons, appointed last session to inquire into the composition and management of the Ecclesiastical Commission for England and Wales, has been printed in the form of a blue book. The committee chiefly directed their inquiries under the head of the "Composition of the Commission," to the general fitness of the existing body for the performance of the duties of a financial rather than ecclesiastical character which have been entrusted to them, and, after having weighed the evidence as to its actual working, came to the conclusion that the present composition is liable to objection on account of the large number of persons composing it and the uncertainty of attendance. The committee, therefore, recommend that, while the body composing the present commission may be properly retained for the consideration of great principles and important questions affecting the interests of the Church, a smaller body should be appointed for the management of the property of the commission in all its branches. The committee recommend the appointment of three paid commissioners, two to be nominated by the Crown and one by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the payment to be made from the funds of the commission. The commissioners, under the head "Management of the Commission," censure the mismanagement of the Episcopal Fund, showing that whilst since the formation of that fund up to the end of 1847, only £93,276 were paid for the more legitimate purposes of increasing the income of the poorer sees, a sum amounting in the aggregate to £27,276 was expended on the building and repairs of episcopal residences, and paid out of the fund above mentioned. The committee thus comment upon this branch of the evidence:—

Upon a review of the management of the Episcopal Fund in these particulars, and the calls which have been made upon it, referring to the case of the repairs of Stapleton, where no part of the expense was to have been charged on the Episcopal Fund, but where, on these expenses having grown to a large amount, "the commissioners finding they could, under a certain Act of Parliament, pay certain charges of surveyors and architects, advanced £1,000 on these accounts," your committee are compelled to an expression of regret that such large contributions towards the building and repairing of palaces should have been made from this fund, and that more reserve has not been shown in the disposal of it.

As regards the question of church leases—one of

great difficulty and importance—the committee, adverted to the petition and remonstrance of certain lessees with whom dealings have been had, and to the general tenour of the evidence brought before them with respect to the rules and practice of the commissioners, and having particular regard to the conflicting opinions of the commissioners themselves, entertain an opinion that either further consideration of their rules and practice by the commission, or the interposition of Parliament, will be required, in order that transactions between the commission and the lessees may be carried generally to a satisfactory issue. The report is dated the 4th of August last. The committee, which was appointed on the 4th of May, consisted of Mr. E. Denison, Sir George Grey, Sir J. R. G. Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Horsman, Lord Ashley, Mr. Baines, Lord Mahon, Mr. J. Abel Smith, Sir J. Y. Buller, Sir J. Trollope, and Mr. Stansfield.

#### A SKETCH OF THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF EVANGELICAL RELIGION IN THE PARISH OF LAUNTON, OXON.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—As I have resolved to appeal to the Dissenting public for pecuniary aid to enable me to pay off our chapel debt at Launton, it has occurred to me that an outline of the progress of Nonconformity in one of the State-church strongholds in Oxfordshire, might be read with deep and lasting interest by many of your readers. The advertisement which appears in another part of your paper, will guide those who may be disposed to aid us in our work of faith, and, as I hope, labour of love. The glorious gospel was for thirty years faithfully preached in the parish of Launton, by the late and highly esteemed Rev. R. Fletcher, of Bicester. The circumstances which led Mr. Fletcher to preach at Launton were as follow:—the rector demanded an increase of his tithes; the farmers refused to comply with his demand, and, consequently, to punish them, he had the church unroofed, and thus the parishioners were left for eighteen weeks without a religious service of any kind on the Lord's day. During this spiritual famine in the parish, two of the most daring of the parishioners, made free to walk a mile and a half to the Dissenting Chapel in Bicester. True they did not dare to enter so unconsecrated a place in the day time, and therefore they went at night; when, to their great surprise, they heard Mr. Fletcher preach without a book; that is to say, without reading his sermon. The two men returned home filled with amazement by what they had heard and seen. Believing that there was some witchcraft in the thing, they resolved to ask Mr. Fletcher to preach at the village, that they might see whether he could preach in an open room, and in their presence, without a "beuk" (a written sermon). The man of God complied with their request, and had a small cottage licensed, and thus commenced his occasional labours in the village of Launton, and the present old chapel in the parish is one of the good results of his faithful and disinterested labours among the peasantry. The chapel was opened on the 3rd of June, 1807; the person who sold Mr. Fletcher the stones of which the chapel was to be built, was visited by the rector, who succeeded in convincing him that it would be a very wrong and wicked thing to let the Dissenting minister have the stones; and, consequently, the waggons were sent back empty from the quarry! What was to be done? The ground was ready, and the contractor had prepared for his work. A tradesman in Bicester, who was not a worshipper of the rector of Launton, and who had an old barn to dispose of, met the empty waggons in the street; turned the horses to his barn; called upon Mr. Fletcher at once, and sold him the stones, part of which were removed that day to Launton, there to be erected into a house of prayer. Soon afterwards, one of the very few men who favoured Congregational Nonconformity in the parish, lost one of his children, who died of a fever, but the rector would not suffer the sorrowing parents to have the corpse taken into the church. When the chapel was opened for public worship, the clergyman made it known throughout the parish, that those who dared to attend it should not have any of the beef which he was in the habit of giving to the poor at Christmas. The two or three Dissenters, nothing daunted, bought a number of fat sheep, had them killed, and distributed among the needy of the parish, without any distinction of sect or party. A song, such as it is, was composed for the occasion by a gentleman of Buckingham. It runs thus:—

Though the beef he did withhold,  
Mutton they had, both hot and cold.

This was the state of things at Launton about forty years ago. What is it now? This village has within the last nine years attracted considerable attention throughout the kingdom, by the good measure of success which has attended the labours of the present Independent minister at Bicester, as well as by the extraordinary conduct of the present rector of the parish, who a few years back deprived eighteen or nineteen families of their garden land because they would not sign a printed paper promising that they would never again enter a Dissenting place of worship. Nine years ago the village chapel was attended by a very small number of hearers, including five members and two Sabbath scholars; but now there is a crowded and flourishing congregation, a branch church of thirty-eight members, a thriving day-school, a circulating library, a tract society, and three lay preachers, who preach and teach from house to house in the surrounding villages. Though the living of seven or eight hundred a year is the rector's, the bulk of the population of the village is ours! Both our day-school and preaching stations are under great and lasting obligations to certain friends, who will be rejoiced to hear that our school is progressing, and promising to prove a great blessing to the surrounding neighbourhood. Nine years ago we had access to two villages only, but now we have access to nine villages, and men of God labour at them all. But to return to the parish of Launton, the rector of which has on several occasions expressed his unwillingness to bury the remains of Dissenters in the parochial burial-ground; he has even gone so far as to appoint a separate place in the churchyard, and at a considerable distance from the other graves, for the reception of the Dissenters and the few Methodists in the parish! An isolated grave was dug at his request about four years ago, for the reception

of the remains of a Wesleyan Methodist, but her friend resisted him, and had her buried close to the remains of her father. But the rector, nothing daunted, read either a part or the whole of the funeral service over the empty grave! Several persons have had to bring their dead to Bicester to be buried in the Congregational burial-ground, a place already too crowded. The Dissenters, who have thus been so frequently and so unjustly insulted, at a moment when the ministers of him who wept at his friend Lazarus's grave ought to be the first to comfort their wounded spirits, have no other alternative left them than to procure a place in which they can inter their own dead, no man daring to make them afraid; and as the present chapel, which has been used for three years as a daily school-room, has become too small for their increasing congregations and schools, they resolved, in the month of July last, to build a new chapel, to which a large burial-ground is attached. Their present chapel will be repaired and continued as a day school-room. A spirited farmer, who resides in the parish of Launton, has made a present to the branch church and congregation of as much ground as they may choose to wall in for the above purpose. Noble gift!—Generous donation. May the giver himself be at last received into a mansion in heaven! Lovers of fair play, advocates of civil and religious freedom, promoters of unsectarian, voluntary, and scriptural Christianity, and education, we appeal to each of you, as in the sight of God; we appeal to you all; we appeal to your generosity; we invoke your liberality; we ask of you to come to our help; we invite you to share in the honour of having a stone in the walls of our new chapel and burial-ground. The poor people themselves have nobly engaged to raise in all about £100 on the spot, and three or four small farmers have carted the building materials free of expense. Our new house of prayer, which is now covered in, but will not be opened till next February or March, is a very neat building; not a barn, but a place of worship. It will, as soon as possible, be vested in trust for the use of the Congregational Independent Dissenters of Launton and its neighbourhood. The chapel and burial-ground will cost about £280; and they will be worth, when fully completed, about £450. I have resolved that I will not spend one day in begging for this chapel. I have not sufficient time on hand to kill time. But as the poor people themselves have engaged to raise, including all that they are doing free of expense, about £180—and this in the midst of much poverty, opposition, and persecution—I do not for a moment doubt that the friends of voluntary Christianity and sound education will convince them that they rightly deserve to be promptly and liberally encouraged. The whole of the chapel debt must be paid off on or before the opening day. For a list of subscriptions and donations already received or promised, see advertisement.

I am, Mr. Editor, yours sincerely,

W. FERGUSON.

Red-house, Bicester, 17th Nov., 1848.

**IRISH ENDOWMENT AND IRISH MISSIONS.**—The threatened endowment of the Irish Roman Catholic Church is producing its effect by stimulating the discussion of the subject. We have before us a small pamphlet (published by B. L. Green,) under the above title. The writer first adduces proof that endowment is contemplated. He refers to the discussion in the House of Lords, on the 4th August, on the Irish Public Works Bill. The hero of the Gates of Somnauth then startled the country by proposing that the vast sums which have been lent by this country to Ireland, instead of being repaid into the English Exchequer, should be applied to the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy. The writer bases his objections to the plan on several solid grounds. 1st. It would be an appropriation of public money to private, i. e. religious ends. 2nd. It is meant to prop up the grievance of the Irish Establishment. 3rd. It would dangerously increase the pensioners of the State. 4th. It uses religion as a tool of State policy. 5th. Endowment of religion is always injurious. The only remedy for the religious state of Ireland he urges is, that evangelical Christians, volunteers, and men of intelligence and zeal, must undertake the task of evangelizing the country. Dr. Carlile has proved that a great part of the enmity shown in Ireland to Protestantism arises from the treatment the people have received from Protestants; and the late Sir T. F. Buxton expressly declared—"I charge the failure of Protestant truth in converting the Irish upon the head of Protestant ascendancy." The pamphlet concludes with two suggestions:—

1. Let our Irish Societies, by public advertisement, offer salaries of not less than one or two hundred pounds each, to a certain number of men whose sole business shall be to travel through Ireland—to preach and to organize churches, accepting no permanent settlement. The answers will exceed the number who can be supported, and qualified men will be found among the applicants. 2. Let our churches in Ireland be visited by competent persons with a view to search out religious youths of ability, willing to be sent to England, and educated specially for the work of Irish missionaries. Let us learn a lesson from the Propaganda, and combat the system we oppose with its own weapons.

**ROMANISM.**—The Rev. Robert K. Seance, B.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, has conformed to the Church of Rome. The rev. pervert, in publishing his reasons for secession, urges that he had, previously to leaving the Church, been permitted by his diocesan to hold and teach the identical doctrines which he now holds in communion with Rome; and that the only doubt existing in his mind for a considerable period previous was, whether his own diocesan or the Bishop of Rome had the greater claim on his obedience. Mr. Seance was ordained in 1845.—*Church and State Gazette.*

**A TITHES CASE.**—The refusal of members of the Society of Friends to pay tithes or church-rates is a well-known fact, and from the statements which are occasionally made public, it is equally notorious that they are regularly despoiled of their property in order to satisfy the legal demands of the Church of England, or her agents. On Tuesday last, the name



of Thomas Shipley, of Headingley, was called at the Leeds Court-house, he having been summoned by William Ellison, agent of Christopher Paver, of Peckfield, for 7s. 8d., being the proportion of expenses for making the apportionment of rent-charge in lieu of the tithes in the township of Headingley, in respect of land of which he is the owner. Of course, as he did not answer, his goods would be levied upon, not only for the 7s. 8d., but also for the expenses, which would amount to a larger sum than Mr. Paver's original demand, and this in order to extort from him what his conscience would not allow him to pay, his property to a considerable amount will no doubt be sacrificed. When will these unrighteous exactions have an end?—*Leeds Mercury*.

**RANK OF THE COLONIAL BISHOPS.**—A correspondent of the *Colonial Church Chronicle* observes, that Earl Grey's circular, giving rank to the Roman Catholic prelates analogous to, and next after, that of the prelates of the Established Church, has the effect of giving precedence to the Roman Catholic Archbishop before the Protestant Bishop—that is to say, in Australia, in Hindostan, and in Canada, as also in Malta, the "Most Rev." Archbishops Polding, Carew, Signay, and Caruana (Archbishops of Sidney, Edessa, Vicar-Apostolic of Bengal, Quebec, and Rhodes, Bishop of Malta), take rank before the acknowledged Bishops of Sidney, Calcutta, Montreal, and Gibraltar.

**GOOD NEWS FOR THE BUYERS AND SELLERS OF CURSES OF SOULS.**—In that part of the *Times* where we look for "Grocery Businesses" to be disposed of, we also not unfrequently find the announcements of advowsons wanted to be bought or sold. The allocation is doubtless very appropriate, for the good old song tells us—

"Who leads a good life is sure to live well;"

and, therefore, where could the sale of "cures of souls" more fittingly be advertised than among the "cards" of the sellers of cheese and capons, and the curers of hams and bacon! It is a smart piece of quiet satire on the part of the *Times*, and marks which way the tide of public opinion is setting with respect to such transactions. From Tuesday's broad sheet, we learn that two parties want to sell—two to buy. One seller proffers two adjoining livings in Norfolk, "together or separate"—(i. e. as auctioneers say in their catalogues, "in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers")—the tithes in each being commuted at £170 a-year, and the incumbent aged fifty-eight; so that the purchaser will only have to wait "that man" dead during the space perhaps of a dozen years. The other offers more temptingly. His present incumbent is sixty-eight years of age—has only two more years to live to complete his three score years and ten; and the benefice consists of an "excellent rectory-house, pleasure-grounds," &c., while the annual value, "independent of surplice-fees," is upwards of £600. In "a pleasant and luxuriant country," four miles from a large town, "to which there is railway communication,"—this, surely, will be just the thing for either of the intending purchasers, one of whom wants to be in "one of the Midland Counties, with the prospect of early possession of the living," and an income of from £600 to £600 a-year.—The other, too, is your man for "a living of any value up to £1,200 a-year"—"the population not to exceed 1,200 (a guinea or ten shillings a-head, according to the income), except the services of a curate be contemplated"—and a "good neighbourhood" being an "indispensable requirement." "Possession must be either immediate, or contingent upon a very advanced life;" and "for a preferment satisfying the above conditions, the most liberal terms will be proposed." We doubt if the Apostles or early teachers of Christianity laid down such "indispensable requirements" as these when asking which was to be their next station; and we have as little doubt that the people will never be brought to look with approbation upon such an open and avowed system of simony as is practised in these times, or, as a mass, with affection upon a church which tolerates the continuance of such practices.—*Leicester Mercury*.

**AGGREGATE WEALTH OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.**—The following may be relied upon as a tolerably correct statement of the cost to the country of the Established Church of England and Wales:

	According to returns of 1831.	According to later returns.	Real annual value by them.
Archbishops and Bishops.....	160,292	207,138	1,400,000
Deans, Chapters, and Prebends 880,095		494,000	
Tithes.....	3,055,451		6,000,000
Surplice Fees (no return of them) .....			600,000
Glebe-lands and Parsonages (no return) ..			250,000
Schools, Foundations, Colleges and Universities .....			1,500,000
Church Rates .....			600,000
New Churches and Chapels .....			945,000
Lectureships in Towns .....			60,000
Chaplaincies in Army and Navy .....			13,000
Ditto in various public institutions.....			10,000

Total cost of the State-church in England and Wales ..... £11,278,000  
According to the returns now before the House of Commons, the temporalities of the Church are little more than £6,000,000, but these do not embrace items contained in the above estimate. Still, even on the supposition that the Church possesses only an annual revenue of the smaller amount, it is the wealthiest church in the world! The national revenues of some of the minor European states are small in comparison with it. It exceeds that of Belgium or Naples; those of Spain and Holland are only one-fourth more; while it is double that of Portugal, and more than half the whole expenditure of Prussia!—*Reformer's Almanack for 1849*.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

**CAMBRIDGE.**—The Rev. G. B. Bubier, of Brixton, has accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Independent church, at Cambridge, and has commenced his labours there.

**CARMARTHEN.**—The anniversary of the Tabernacle Baptist Chapel, took place on the 5th and 6th inst. Sermons were delivered by the Revs. F. Hiley, James Spencer, Llanelly, and W. Morgan, Union-street Chapel, Carmarthen, which were marked by depth of thought and power of appeal. The audience was large, and seemed highly delighted. The collection for defraying the debt of the chapel amounted to £60, and it is confidently expected that the whole of the remainder will be entirely cleared next year.

**REV. W. BROOK.**—To many of our readers it is already known that Mr. Brook has resigned the pastoral oversight of the church and congregation at St. Mary's, Norwich, having undertaken the ministry of the new chapel, erected by Mr. Peto, in Bloomsbury, London. We cannot suffer such an event to transpire, without expressing our deep regret at the loss which the city will sustain by his removal, and paying our tribute of praise to those noble qualities of mind and heart, which have won for him, and maintained, the vast influence he has exerted, not only on his own denomination, but on the city and neighbourhood. He was on every occasion ready to advocate the rights of enslaved and oppressed humanity, and fervent in the cause of that moral, social, and political reformation which has been so marked a feature of the present day. In the midst of these public engagements, he was ardent in the pursuit of knowledge and diligent in attention to his pastoral duties. The church over which he presided numbered about 150 members when he came, and upwards of 400 when he left. The congregation, having increased in an equal ratio, numbers at the present time about 1,000 persons.—*Norfolk News*.

**OPENING OF A NEW CHAPEL, NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.**—In the month of December 1846, the premises adjoining the Old Chapel were purchased by the trustees for £850. As announced in your paper of the 8th, the new building was opened on the 15th instant; the cost of which when complete, with the original purchase, will not fall far short of £3,000, towards which about £1,700 have been contributed; the proceeds of the various services on the day of opening amounted to £109. The following, in addition to the ministers announced, took part in the services, viz., Messrs. Mann, Pnllar, Conder, Warren, Moister, Midway, Richmond, &c. The measurement within the walls is 49ft. by 38ft. 6in., and will seat about 500 persons.

**ISLINGTON.**—A new Baptist Chapel having been formed by members seceding from the church at Islington Green Chapel, the large and comfortably fitted-up hall (used during the week as an Athenaeum), at 107, Upper-street, was opened on Sunday last for divine worship, when two sermons were preached, that in the morning by Mr. Overbury, of Eagle-street; and that in the evening by Mr. Cox, of Shacklewell. Both services were well attended, the evening service being rendered specially interesting, by the recognition of the infant church by a company of friends from other Christian societies uniting with the members at the communion of the Lord's-supper, and by the affecting way in which Mr. Cox entered into the spirit of the solemn occasion.—*From a Correspondent*.

**LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—A public valedictory service was held on Monday evening last, at the Poultry Chapel, on occasion of the departure of the Rev. Joseph John Freeman, as a deputation from the Society to South Africa. The Rev. Arthur Tidman, Foreign Secretary, delivered the introductory address; the Rev. Dr. Leifchild gave the address to Mr. Freeman; and Mr. Freeman offered a brief valedictory address to the congregation. The following ministers likewise took part in the service:—Revs. James Hill, James Sherman, and Henry Townley. A collection was made on behalf of the "Institution for training a native ministry in South Africa."

**SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.**—We have just received the melancholy intelligence of the decease of a late valued missionary in the Navigator's Islands, the Rev. Thomas Heath. We are informed, that a war has broken out among the inhabitants of the islands; and, though the excitement occasioned by Mr. Heath's endeavours to restrain the people from fighting, he became the subject of an affliction which ended in death.—*British Banner*.

**THE NORTHERN LIGHTS.**—A remarkably brilliant appearance of the aurora borealis on Friday evening and Saturday morning, occasioned several unfounded rumours of fire in various parts of the metropolis, and more than one demand for the fire engines was made at the stations of the Fire Brigade. The firemen, however, soon ascertained that the illumination was one which they could not extinguish, and remained at home. The atmospheric phenomenon appeared first at about nine on Friday night, and attained its greatest brilliancy at about half-past one in the morning, ceasing altogether at about two. In many parts of the country the celestial phenomenon was extremely brilliant.

**LORD FITZARDINGE AND THE DISSENTERS.**—Earl Fitzardinge has made a donation of £25 to the Rev. A. Morton Brown, in aid of the fund for defraying the debt on the chapel in the Tewkesbury-road, Cheltenham, recently purchased by the Congregationalists.—*Gloucester Journal*.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### OXFORD MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—CIVIL DISABILITIES OF DISSENTERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I have taken the liberty of writing to you in reference to the late election of common councilmen for this city, as there are some circumstances of an extraordinary nature connected with it with which I think the public ought to be made acquainted. They are these. A highly-respectable tradesman, Mr. J. Hemmings, of unblemished moral character, was elected by the burgesses of the West Ward to serve them in the Council; and, accordingly, he received a summons to attend and qualify for that office, which he did, with the exception of signing the declaration referring to the Church of England, which he protested against, and refused to sign, at the same time quoting precedents showing that persons are allowed to sit in other towns without subscribing to that declaration; as is the case in Birmingham, where Joseph Sturge and his brother sit in the Council, and also in Gloucester, where Samuel Bowly, one of the Society of Friends, sits, not having signed the declaration.

It was expected, at first, that Mr. Hemmings would have been allowed to take his seat without signing, as the Town Clerk summoned him to take part in the proceedings at the election of mayor and sheriff. He took his seat, but declined voting, handing in at the same time a protest against the Government making religious opinions a passport to civil offices. Considerable discussion arose, and there was a difference of opinion between the Town Clerk and another gentleman of the legal profession, a member of the Council. I have sent by this post a copy of the *Oxford University Herald*, in which you may read Mr. Hemmings' protest and declaration at length, with a brief account of the remarks made thereon. It was generally thought that the matter would have ended here, and that Mr. Hemmings would have been allowed quietly to take his seat; but no, an under current has been at work, and those in high places are determined he shall not sit, a kind of threat having been held out to him, that he had better give up or he would be involved in heavy legal expenses; and the Alderman of the ward has taken upon himself (whether legally or not) to declare his election void. The election was only declared void on Saturday last, and a new one appointed for the following Monday, which has accordingly taken place.

Knowing you, Sir, to be the strenuous advocate of civil and religious liberty, I have placed these facts before you, leaving you to make what use you please of them. I remain, Sir, yours very respectfully,  
Oxford, Nov. 17, 1848. B. W.

### IRISH ASSASSINATIONS.—No. II.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Having glanced at the common and merely villainous outrages against life in Ireland, and found them comparatively few, let us now turn to another class of a seriously important character—the deliberate and systematic.

"As to the agrarian outrages," an Irishman will tell you, "they have one redeeming quality. Were you a landlord, doing so and so, you would never be shot without due notice." This equivocal advantage, it should be added, always implies an opportunity of escape. You receive a notice, a threat against your life, but it depends for fulfilment on your perseverance in what they deem oppression. Yield to what your denouncers call justice, and your life is secure. You have your alternative, and you take your choice.

Far be it from us to attempt to justify an assassin! In the eyes of the writer, human blood is sacred and human life inviolate. But there is force in the words of the weaver poet of Inverury:—"I can never hear of an extraordinary criminal without the desire to pierce through the mere judicial view of his career, under which I am persuaded there would often be found to exist an unseen impulse—a chain with an end fixed in nature's holiest ground—that drew him on to his destiny."

We shall perhaps gain something like a complete view of the nature of these outrages by viewing them in connexion with a few of the influences which combine to produce them. Among these stands first, the oppression of the tenantry. The blame of this oppression is by no means always due to the owners of the land. Many of these are, doubtless, considerate and benevolent men. Their fault lies in being tempted to allow others to oppress for their own advantage. The following is a way of putting the case:—A. is a landlord, from whom forty labourers rent each a rood of land at 50s. the rood, or £100 for the ten acres. They agree to pay 25s. on stocking the land, and the other half on taking the crop. About the time of the first payment, B., a "middleman," will come, offer the landlord all that is due of his £100, and agree to take the risk of the rents. The landlord is tempted and complies. B. soon after advertises land, already stocked, at £4 per rood, or £160 for the ten acres, and offers to take 50s. down, and will wait for the rest. Should he let the land, as he probably will, he will make the old tenants a bare compensation for stocking the land, and then admit the new, from whom he receives £100 at once, with the chance of £60 besides. It cannot excite wonder when we remember what the state of Ireland is, and what the state of human nature, that sometimes by the side of the advertisement of such a man another bill should be posted, headed by a coffin, or skull and cross-bones, announcing death to the oppressor should he persist in his plan.

Sometimes the grievance of ejectment takes another form, and is excused by the non-payment of rents. For instance:—There is a landlord in a certain district in the South, who holds about 16,000 acres, which eighteen years ago were wild and barren. He let it to tenants for twenty-one years, on condition that for the first seven years they should pay a merely nominal rent, for the next seven a rent of 6s. per acre, and for the third seven years 12s. 6d. per acre. The first seven years passed; the second period was struggled through; the beginning of the third came, and with it the failure of crops; the tenants could not pay, and ejectments began; the usual consequences followed; a conspiracy was formed against the landlord's life; it was discovered; two men were sentenced to death, but had their sentence commuted for transportation for life; five others were transported for different terms of years; the tenants were exasperated



and that associations are formed in every city and town throughout the country for the advancement of their views, which they consider of indispensable importance to the spiritual prosperity and glory of the kingdom of Christ. "Duty is ours," writes Mr. Gordon, "consequences are God's." From the character of the meeting, we believe that ere long the Association will find many friends in this neighbourhood. All that is required is energetic agitation, in which the ministers of the town should take a prominent part.

BILSTON.—Mr. Kingsley lectured here yesterday week in the British School, when Rev. R. Davis presided. The lecturer was frequently applauded, and the important facts contained in his address produced a powerful impression. The Rev. Messrs. Skemp and Millson afterwards proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Kingsley, which was unanimously adopted by a crowded meeting.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION, RUGELEY.—A lecture explanatory of the principles and objects of this Association was delivered in the large room, Bell Inn, Rugeley, by John Kingsley, Esq., B.A., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 15th. The Assembly Room, Talbot Arms, had been announced as the place of meeting, but threatened or apprehended consequences induced the proprietor to withdraw from the arrangement. With a view to meet his wishes, the Town-hall, which had at first been applied for, and which had then been said to be taken for nine days, (a statement afterwards found to be incorrect,) was again solicited. A committee consisting of five or six men, and next to self-appointed, with a stretch of authority involving the grossest injustice, denied the use of it. There being no other room equally suitable, the only alternative was, to insist on the original arrangement. The proprietor of the Talbot Arms, notwithstanding every necessary explanation and guarantee being given, still persisted in refusing the room, and was equally positive in his refusal to meet the expenses which had been incurred, and to which his breach of contract had subjected him. Mr. Kingsley therefore put the matter into the hands of a lawyer, that legal proceedings might be instituted. Thus interrupted by a piece of craft and an act of tyranny, the thing to be decided was, where to hold the meeting. It would never have done, after all this, to give up the idea of having one, and it was within a few hours of the time. Some proposed to meet in the open air, but the season of the year was against this. The large room, Bell Inn, was ultimately fixed on, and before the time of the meeting had arrived, it was so crowded that many were obliged to go away. The lecturer having been introduced to the attention of the audience by Mr. Hughes, Independent minister, he proceeded to show, to the evident conviction and satisfaction of all present, that State-churchism is unscriptural in its character and injurious in its tendency, and at the close several came forward and expressed a desire to receive cards of membership. It is to be regretted that in towns like Rugeley, where countenance and co-operation are so much needed to encourage and assist, and where dissenters from the State Church are so few, but of the right kind, more is not done to help on the work of the Church's emancipation.

#### THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

The report of the select committee of the House of Commons, appointed last session to inquire into the composition and management of the Ecclesiastical Commission for England and Wales, has been printed in the form of a blue book. The committee chiefly directed their inquiries under the head of the "Composition of the Commission," to the general fitness of the existing body for the performance of the duties of a financial rather than ecclesiastical character which have been entrusted to them, and, after having weighed the evidence as to its actual working, came to the conclusion that the present composition is liable to objection on account of the large number of persons composing it and the uncertainty of attendance. The committee, therefore, recommend that, while the body composing the present commission may be properly retained for the consideration of great principles and important questions affecting the interests of the Church, a smaller body should be appointed for the management of the property of the commission in all its branches. The committee recommend the appointment of three paid commissioners, two to be nominated by the Crown and one by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the payment to be made from the funds of the commission. The commissioners, under the head "Management of the Commission," censure the mismanagement of the Episcopal Fund, showing that whilst since the formation of that fund up to the end of 1847, only £93,276 were paid for the more legitimate purpose of increasing the income of the poorer sees, a sum amounting in the aggregate to £27,276 was expended on the building and repairs of episcopal residences, and paid out of the fund above mentioned. The committee thus comment upon this branch of the evidence:—

Upon a review of the management of the Episcopal Fund in these particulars, and the calls which have been made upon it, referring to the case of the repairs of Stapleton, where no part of the expense was to have been charged on the Episcopal Fund, but where, on these expenses having grown to a large amount, "the commissioners finding they could, under a certain Act of Parliament, pay certain charges of surveyors and architects, advanced £1,000 on these accounts," your committee are compelled to an expression of regret that such large contributions towards the building and repairing of palaces should have been made from this fund, and that more reserve has not been shown in the disposal of it.

As regards the question of church leases—one of

great difficulty and importance—the committee, diverting to the petition and remonstrance of certain lessees with whom dealings have been had, and to the general tenour of the evidence brought before them with respect to the rules and practice of the commissioners, and having particular regard to the conflicting opinions of the commissioners themselves, entertain an opinion that either further consideration of their rules and practice by the commission, or the interposition of Parliament, will be required, in order that transactions between the commission and the lessees may be carried generally to a satisfactory issue. The report is dated the 4th of August last. The committee, which was appointed on the 4th of May, consisted of Mr. E. Denison, Sir George Grey, Sir J. R. G. Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Horsman, Lord Ashley, Mr. Baines, Lord Mahon, Mr. J. Abel Smith, Sir J. Y. Buller, Sir J. Trollope, and Mr. Stansfield.

#### A SKETCH OF THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF EVANGELICAL RELIGION IN THE PARISH OF LAUNTON, OXON.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—As I have resolved to appeal to the Dissenting public for pecuniary aid to enable me to pay off our chapel debt at Launton, it has occurred to me that an outline of the progress of Nonconformity in one of the State-church strongholds in Oxfordshire, might be read with deep and lasting interest by many of your readers. The advertisement which appears in another part of your paper, will guide those who may be disposed to aid us in our work of faith, and, as I hope, labour of love. The glorious gospel was for thirty years faithfully preached in the parish of Launton, by the late and highly esteemed Rev. R. Fletcher, of Bicester. The circumstances which led Mr. Fletcher to preach at Launton were as follow:—the rector demanded an increase of his tithes; the farmers refused to comply with his demand, and, consequently, to punish them, he had the church unroofed, and thus the parishioners were left for eighteen weeks without a religious service of any kind on the Lord's day. During this spiritual famine in the parish, two of the most daring of the parishioners, made free to walk a mile and a half to the Dissenting Chapel in Bicester. True they did not dare to enter so unconsecrated a place in the day time, and therefore they went at night; when, to their great surprise, they heard Mr. Fletcher preach without a book; that is to say, without reading his sermon. The two men returned home filled with amazement by what they had heard and seen. Believing that there was some witchcraft in the thing, they resolved to ask Mr. Fletcher to preach at the village, that they might see whether he could preach in an open room, and in their presence, without a "beuk" (a written sermon). The man of God complied with their request, and had a small cottage licensed, and thus commenced his occasional labours in the village of Launton, and the present old chapel in the parish is one of the good results of his faithful and disinterested labours among the peasantry. The chapel was opened on the 3rd of June, 1807; the person who sold Mr. Fletcher the stones of which the chapel was to be built, was visited by the rector, who succeeded in convincing him that it would be a very wrong and wicked thing to let the Dissenting minister have the stones; and, consequently, the waggons were sent back empty from the quarry! What was to be done? The ground was ready, and the contractor had prepared for his work. A tradesman in Bicester, who was not a worshipper of the rector of Launton, and who had an old barn to dispose of, met the empty waggons in the street; turned the horses to his barn; called upon Mr. Fletcher at once, and sold him the stones, part of which were removed that day to Launton, there to be erected into a house of prayer. Soon afterwards, one of the very few men who favoured Congregational Nonconformity in the parish, lost one of his children, who died of a fever, but the rector would not suffer the sorrowing parents to have the corpse taken into the church. When the chapel was opened for public worship, the clergyman made it known throughout the parish, that those who dared to attend it should not have any of the beef which he was in the habit of giving to the poor at Christmas. The two or three Dissenters, nothing daunted, bought a number of fat sheep, had them killed, and distributed among the needy of the parish, without any distinction of sect or party. A song, such as it is, was composed for the occasion by a gentleman of Buckingham. It runs thus:—

Though the beef he did withhold,  
Mutton they had, both hot and cold.

This was the state of things at Launton about forty years ago. What is it now? This village has within the last nine years attracted considerable attention throughout the kingdom, by the good measure of success which has attended the labours of the present Independent minister at Bicester, as well as by the extraordinary conduct of the present rector of the parish, who a few years back deprived eighteen or nineteen families of their garden land because they would not sign a printed paper promising that they would never again enter a Dissenting place of worship. Nine years ago the village chapel was attended by a very small number of hearers, including five members and two Sabbath scholars; but now there is a crowded and flourishing congregation, a branch church of thirty-eight members, a thriving day-school, a circulating library, a tract society, and three lay preachers, who preach and teach from house to house in the surrounding villages. Though the living of seven or eight hundred a year is the rector's, the bulk of the population of the village is ours! Both our day-school and preaching stations are under great and lasting obligations to certain friends, who will be rejoiced to hear that our school is progressing, and promising to prove a great blessing to the surrounding neighbourhood. Nine years ago we had access to two villages only, but now we have access to nine villages, and men of God labour at them all. But to return to the parish of Launton, the rector of which has on several occasions expressed his unwillingness to bury the remains of Dissenters in the parochial burial-ground; he has even gone so far as to appoint a separate place in the churchyard, and at a considerable distance from the other graves, for the reception of the Dissenters and the few Methodists in the parish! An isolated grave was dug at his request about four years ago, for the reception

of the remains of a Wesleyan Methodist, but her friend resisted him, and had her buried close to the remains of her father. But the rector, nothing daunted, read either a part or the whole of the funeral service over the empty grave! Several persons have had to bring their dead to Bicester to be interred in the Congregational burial-ground, a place already too crowded. The Dissenters, who have thus been so frequently and so unfeelingly insulted, at a moment when the ministers of Him who wept at his friend Lazarus's grave ought to be the first to comfort their wounded spirits, have no other alternative left them than to procure a place in which they can inter their own dead, no man daring to make them afraid; and as the present chapel, which has been used for three years as a daily school-room, has become too small for their increasing congregations and schools, they resolved, in the month of July last, to build a new chapel, to which a large burial-ground is attached. Their present chapel will be repaired and continued as a day school-room. A spirited farmer, who resides in the parish of Launton, has made a present to the branch church and congregation of as much ground as they may choose to wall in for the above purpose. Noble gift!—Generous donation. May the giver himself be at last received into a mansion in heaven! Lovers of fair play, advocates of civil and religious freedom, promoters of unsectarian, voluntary, and scriptural Christianity, and education, we appeal to each of you, as in the sight of God; we appeal to you all; we appeal to your generosity; we invoke your liberality; we ask of you to come to our help; we invite you to share in the honour of having a stone in the walls of our new chapel and burial-ground. The poor people themselves have nobly engaged to raise in all about £100 on the spot, and three or four small farmers have carted the building materials free of expense. Our new house of prayer, which is now covered in, but will not be opened till next February or March, is a very neat building; not a barn, but a place of worship. It will, as soon as possible, be vested in trust for the use of the Congregational Independent Dissenters of Launton and its neighbourhood. The chapel and burial-ground will cost about £280; and they will be worth, when fully completed, about £450. I have resolved that I will not spend one day in begging for this chapel. I have not sufficient time on hand to kill time. But as the poor people themselves have engaged to raise, including all that they are doing free of expense, about £180—and this in the midst of much poverty, opposition, and persecution—I do not for a moment doubt that the friends of voluntary Christianity and sound education will convince them that they richly deserve to be promptly and liberally encouraged. The whole of the chapel debt must be paid off on or before the opening day. For a list of subscriptions and donations already received or promised, see advertisement.

I am, Mr. Editor, yours sincerely,

W. FERGUSON.

Red-house, Bicester, 17th Nov., 1848.

IRISH ENDOWMENT AND IRISH MISSIONS.—The threatened endowment of the Irish Roman Catholic Church is producing its effect by stimulating the discussion of the subject. We have before us a small pamphlet (published by B. L. Green,) under the above title. The writer first adduces proof that endowment is contemplated. He refers to the discussion in the House of Lords, on the 4th August, on the Irish Public Works Bill. The hero of the Gates of Somnauth then startled the country by proposing that the vast sums which have been lent by this country to Ireland, instead of being repaid into the English Exchequer, should be applied to the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy. The writer bases his objections to the plan on several sold grounds. 1st. It would be an appropriation of public money to private, i. e. religious ends. 2nd. It is meant to prop up the grievance of the Irish Establishment. 3rd. It would dangerously increase the pensioners of the State. 4th. It uses religion as a tool of State policy. 5th. Endowment of religion is always injurious. The only remedy for the religious state of Ireland he urges is, that evangelical Christians, voluntaries, and men of intelligence and zeal, must undertake the task of evangelizing the country. Dr. Carile has proved that a great part of the enmity shown in Ireland to Protestantism arises from the treatment the people have received from Protestants; and the late Sir T. F. Buxton expressly declared—"I charge the failure of Protestant truth in converting the Irish upon the head of Protestant ascendancy." The pamphlet concludes with two suggestions:—

1. Let our Irish Societies, by public advertisement, offer salaries of not less than one or two hundred pounds each, to a certain number of men whose sole business shall be to travel through Ireland—to preach and to organize churches, accepting no permanent settlement. The answers will exceed the number who can be supported, and qualified men will be found among the applicants. 2. Let our churches in Ireland be visited by competent persons with a view to search out religious youths of ability, willing to be sent to England, and educated specially for the work of Irish missionaries. Let us learn a lesson from the Propaganda, and combat the system we oppose with its own weapons.

ROMANISM.—The Rev. Robert K. Sconce, B.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, has conformed to the Church of Rome. The rev. pervert, in publishing his reasons for secession, urges that he had, previously to leaving the Church, been permitted by his diocesan to hold and teach the identical doctrines which he now holds in communion with Rome; and that the only doubt existing in his mind for a considerable period previous was, whether his own diocesan or the Bishop of Rome had the greater claim on his obedience. Mr. Sconce was ordained in 1845.—*Church and State Gazette*.

A TITHE CASE.—The refusal of members of the Society of Friends to pay tithes or church-rates is a well-known fact, and from the statements which are occasionally made public, it is equally notorious that they are regularly despoiled of their property in order to satisfy the legal demands of the Church of England, or her agents. On Tuesday last, the name



of Thomas Shipley, of Headingley, was called at the Leeds Court-house, he having been summoned by William Ellison, agent of Christopher Paver, of Peckfield, for 7s. 3d., being the proportion of expenses for making the apportionment of rent-charge in lieu of the tithes in the township of Headingley, in respect of land of which he is the owner. Of course, as he did not answer, his goods would be levied upon, not only for the 7s. 3d., but also for the expenses, which would amount to a larger sum than Mr. Paver's original demand, and this in order to extort from him what his conscience would not allow him to pay, his property to a considerable amount will no doubt be sacrificed. When will these unrighteous exactions have an end?—*Leeds Mercury*.

**RANK OF THE COLONIAL BISHOPS.**—A correspondent of the *Colonial Church Chronicle* observes, that Earl Grey's circular, giving rank to the Roman Catholic prelates analogous to, and next after, that of the prelates of the Established Church, has the effect of giving precedence to the Roman Catholic Archbishop before the Protestant Bishop—that is to say, in Australia, in Hindostan, and in Canada, as also in Malta, the "Most Rev." Archbishops Polding, Carew, Signay, and Caruana (Archbishops of Sidney, Edessa, Vicar-Apostolic of Bengal, Quebec, and Rhodes, Bishop of Malta), take rank before the acknowledged Bishops of Sidney, Calcutta, Montreal, and Gibraltar.

**GOOD NEWS FOR THE BUYERS AND SELLERS OF CURES OF SOULS.**—In that part of the *Times* where we look for "Grocery Businesses" to be disposed of, we also not unfrequently find the announcements of advowsons wanted to be bought or sold. The allocation is doubtless very appropriate, for the good old song tells us—

"Who leads a good life is sure to live well;"

and, therefore, where could the sale of "cures of souls" more fittingly be advertised than among the "cards" of the sellers of cheese and capons, and the curers of hams and bacon! It is a smart piece of quiet satire on the part of the *Times*, and marks which way the tide of public opinion is setting with respect to such transactions. From Tuesday's broad sheet, we learn that two parties want to sell—two to buy. One seller proffers two adjoining livings in Norfolk, "together or separate"—(i. e. as auctioneers say in their catalogues, "in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers")—the tithes in each being commuted at £170 a-year, and the incumbent aged fifty-eight; so that the purchaser will only have to wish "that man" dead during the space perhaps of a dozen years. The other offers more temptingly. His present incumbent is sixty-eight years of age—has only two more years to live to complete his three score years and ten; and the benefice consists of an "excellent rectory-house, pleasure-grounds," &c., while the annual value, "independent of surplice-fees," is upwards of £600. In "a pleasant and luxuriant country," four miles from a large town, "to which there is railway communication,"—this, surely, will be just the thing for either of the intending purchasers, one of whom wants to be in "one of the Midland Counties, with the prospect of early possession of the living," and an income of from £500 to £600 a-year.—The other, too, is your man for "a living of any value up to £1,200 a-year"—"the population not to exceed 1,200 (a guinea or ten shillings a-head, according to the income,) except the services of a curate be contemplated"—and a "good neighbourhood" being an "indispensable requirement." "Possession must be either immediate, or contingent upon a very advanced life;" and "for a preferment satisfying the above conditions, the most liberal terms will be proposed." We doubt if the Apostles or early teachers of Christianity laid down such "indispensable requirements" as these when asking which was to be their next station; and we have as little doubt that the people will never be brought to look with approbation upon such an open and avowed system of simony as is practised in these times, or, as a mass, with affection upon a church which tolerates the continuance of such practices.—*Leicester Mercury*.

**AGGREGATE WEALTH OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.**—The following may be relied upon as a tolerably correct statement of the cost to the country of the Established Church of England and Wales:—

	According to returns of 1831.	According to later returns.	Real annual value of property held by them.
Archbishops and Bishops.....	160,292	207,138	1,400,000
Deans, Chapters, and Prebends.....	360,095	494,000	
Tithes.....	3,055,451	—	6,000,000
Surplice Fees (no return of them).....	—	—	500,000
Glebe-lands and Parsonages (no return) ..	—	—	250,000
Schools, Foundations, Colleges and Universities.....	—	—	1,500,000
Church Rates.....	—	—	600,000
New Churches and Chapels.....	—	—	945,000
Lectureships in Towns.....	—	—	60,000
Chaplaincies in Army and Navy.....	—	—	13,000
Ditto in various public institutions.....	—	—	10,000

Total cost of the State-church in England and Wales..... £11,278,000  
According to the returns now before the House of Commons, the temporalities of the Church are little more than £5,000,000, but these do not embrace items contained in the above estimate. Still, even on the supposition that the Church possesses only an annual revenue of the smaller amount, it is the wealthiest church in the world! The national revenues of some of the minor European states are small in comparison with it. It exceeds that of Belgium or Naples; those of Spain and Holland are only one-fourth more; while it is double that of Portugal, and more than half the whole expenditure of Prussia!—*Reformer's Almanack for 1849*.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

**CAMBRIDGE.**—The Rev. G. B. Bubier, of Brixton, has accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Independent church, at Cambridge, and has commenced his labours there.

**CARMARTHEN.**—The anniversary of the Tabernacle Baptist Chapel, took place on the 5th and 6th inst. Sermons were delivered by the Revs. F. Hiley, James Spencer, Llanelly, and W. Morgan, Union-street Chapel, Carmarthen, which were marked by depth of thought and power of appeal. The audience was large, and seemed highly delighted. The collection for defraying the debt of the chapel amounted to £60, and it is confidently expected that the whole of the remainder will be entirely cleared next year.

**REV. W. BROCK.**—To many of our readers it is already known that Mr. Brock has resigned the pastoral oversight of the church and congregation at St. Mary's, Norwich, having undertaken the ministry of the new chapel, erected by Mr. Peto, in Bloomsbury, London. We cannot suffer such an event to transpire, without expressing our deep regret at the loss which the city will sustain by his removal, and paying our tribute of praise to those noble qualities of mind and heart, which have won for him, and maintained, the vast influence he has exerted, not only on his own denomination, but on the city and neighbourhood. He was on every occasion ready to advocate the rights of enslaved and oppressed humanity, and fervent in the cause of that moral, social, and political reformation which has been so marked a feature of the present day. In the midst of these public engagements, he was ardent in the pursuit of knowledge and diligent in attention to his pastoral duties. The church over which he presided numbered about 150 members when he came, and upwards of 400 when he left. The congregation, having increased in an equal ratio, numbers at the present time about 1,000 persons.—*Norfolk News*.

**OPENING OF A NEW CHAPEL, NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.**—In the month of December 1846, the premises adjoining the Old Chapel were purchased by the trustees for £850. As announced in your paper of the 8th, the new building was opened on the 15th inst.; the cost of which when complete, with the original purchase, will not fall far short of £3,000, towards which about £1,700 have been contributed; the proceeds of the various services on the day of opening amounted to £109. The following, in addition to the ministers announced, took part in the services, viz., Messrs. Mann, Pallar, Conder, Warren, Moister, Medway, Richmond, &c. The measurement within the walls is 49ft. by 38ft. 6in., and will seat about 500 persons.

**ISLINGTON.**—A new Baptist Chapel having been formed by members seceding from the church at Islington Green Chapel, the large and comfortably fitted-up hall (used during the week as an Athenæum), at 107, Upper-street, was opened on Sunday last for divine worship, when two sermons were preached, that in the morning by Mr. Overbury, of Eagle-street; and that in the evening by Mr. Cox, of Shacklewell. Both services were well attended, the evening service being rendered specially interesting, by the recognition of the infant church by a company of friends from other Christian societies uniting with the members at the communion of the Lord's-supper, and by the affecting way in which Mr. Cox entered into the spirit of the solemn occasion.—*From a Correspondent*.

**LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—A public valedictory service was held on Monday evening last, at the Poultry Chapel, on occasion of the departure of the Rev. Joseph John Freeman, as a deputation from the Society to South Africa. The Rev. Arthur Tidman, Foreign Secretary, delivered the introductory address; the Rev. Dr. Leifchild gave the address to Mr. Freeman; and Mr. Freeman offered a brief valedictory address to the congregation. The following ministers likewise took part in the service:—Revs. James Hill, James Sherman, and Henry Townley. A collection was made on behalf of the "Institution for training a native ministry in South Africa."

**SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.**—We have just received the melancholy intelligence of the decease of a late valued missionary in the Navigator's Islands, the Rev. Thomas Heath. We are informed, that a war has broken out among the inhabitants of the islands; and, though the excitement occasioned by Mr. Heath's endeavours to restrain the people from fighting, he became the subject of an affliction which ended in death.—*British Banner*.

**THE NORTHERN LIGHTS.**—A remarkably brilliant appearance of the aurora borealis on Friday evening and Saturday morning, occasioned several unfounded rumours of fire in various parts of the metropolis, and more than one demand for the fire engines was made at the stations of the Fire Brigade. The firemen, however, soon ascertained that the illumination was one which they could not extinguish, and remained at home. The atmospheric phenomenon appeared first at about nine on Friday night, and attained its greatest brilliancy at about half-past one in the morning, ceasing altogether at about two. In many parts of the country the celestial phenomenon was extremely brilliant.

**LORD FITZHARDINGE AND THE DISSENTERS.**—Earl Fitzhardinge has made a donation of £25 to the Rev. A. Morton Brown, in aid of the fund for defraying the debt on the chapel in the Tewkesbury-road, Cheltenham, recently purchased by the Congregationalists.—*Gloucester Journal*.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### OXFORD MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—CIVIL DISABILITIES OF DISSENTERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I have taken the liberty of writing to you in reference to the late election of common councilmen for this city, as there are some circumstances of an extraordinary nature connected with it with which I think the public ought to be made acquainted. They are these. A highly-respectable tradesman, Mr. J. Hemmings, of unblemished moral character, was elected by the burgesses of the West Ward to serve them in the Council; and, accordingly, he received a summons to attend and qualify for that office, which he did, with the exception of signing the declaration referring to the Church of England, which he protested against, and refused to sign, at the same time quoting precedents showing that persons are allowed to sit in other towns without subscribing to that declaration; as is the case in Birmingham, where Joseph Sturge and his brother sit in the Council, and also in Gloucester, where Samuel Bowly, one of the Society of Friends, sits, not having signed the declaration.

It was expected, at first, that Mr. Hemmings would have been allowed to take his seat without signing, as the Town Clerk summoned him to take part in the proceedings at the election of mayor and sheriff. He took his seat, but declined voting, handing in at the same time a protest against the Government making religious opinions a passport to civil offices. Considerable discussion arose, and there was a difference of opinion between the Town Clerk and another gentleman of the legal profession, a member of the Council. I have sent by this post a copy of the *Oxford University Herald*, in which you may read Mr. Hemmings' protest and declaration at length, with a brief account of the remarks made thereon. It was generally thought that the matter would have ended here, and that Mr. Hemmings would have been allowed quietly to take his seat; but no, an under current has been at work, and those in high places are determined he shall not sit, a kind of threat having been held out to him, that he had better give up or he would be involved in heavy legal expenses; and the Alderman of the ward has taken upon himself (whether legally or not) to declare his election void. The election was only declared void on Saturday last, and a new one appointed for the following Monday, which has accordingly taken place.

Knowing you, Sir, to be the strenuous advocate of civil and religious liberty, I have placed these facts before you, leaving you to make what use you please of them. I remain, Sir, yours very respectfully,  
Oxford, Nov. 17, 1848. E. W.

### IRISH ASSASSINATIONS.—No. II.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Having glanced at the common and merely villainous outrages against life in Ireland, and found them comparatively few, let us now turn to another class of a seriously important character—the deliberate and systematic.

"As to the agrarian outrages," an Irishman will tell you, "they have one redeeming quality. Were you a landlord, doing so and so, you would never be shot without due notice." This equivocal advantage, it should be added, always implies an opportunity of escape. You receive a notice, a threat against your life, but it depends for fulfilment on your perseverance in what they deem oppression. Yield to what your denouncers call justice, and your life is secure. You have your alternative, and you take your choice.

Far be it from us to attempt to justify an assassin! In the eyes of the writer, human blood is sacred and human life inviolate. But there is force in the words of the weaver poet of Inverury:—"I can never hear of an extraordinary criminal without the desire to pierce through the mere judicial view of his career, under which I am persuaded there would often be found to exist an unseen impulse—a chain with an end fixed in nature's holiest ground—that drew him on to his destiny."

We shall perhaps gain something like a complete view of the nature of these outrages by viewing them in connexion with a few of the influences which combine to produce them. Among these stands first, the oppression of the tenantry. The blame of this oppression is by no means always due to the owners of the land. Many of these are, doubtless, considerate and benevolent men. Their fault lies in being tempted to allow others to oppress for their own advantage. The following is a way of putting the case:—A. is a landlord, from whom forty labourers rent each a rood of land at 50s. the rood, or £100 for the ten acres. They agree to pay 25s. on stocking the land, and the other half on taking the crop. About the time of the first payment, B., a "middleman," will come, offer the landlord all that is due of his £100, and agree to take the risk of the rents. The landlord is tempted and complies. B. soon after advertises land, already stocked, at £4 per rood, or £160 for the ten acres, and offers to take 50s. down, and will wait for the rest. Should he let the land, as he probably will, he will make the old tenants a bare compensation for stocking the land, and then admit the new, from whom he receives £100 at once, with the chance of £60 besides. It cannot excite wonder when we remember what the state of Ireland is, and what the state of human nature, that sometimes by the side of the advertisement of such a man another bill should be posted, headed by a coffin, or skull and cross-bones, announcing death to the oppressor should he persist in his plan.

Sometimes the grievance of ejectment takes another form, and is excused by the non-payment of rents. For instance:—There is a landlord in a certain district in the South, who holds about 16,000 acres, which eighteen years ago were wild and barren. He let it to tenants for twenty-one years, on condition that for the first seven years they should pay a merely nominal rent, for the next seven a rent of 6s. per acre, and for the third seven years 12s. 6d. per acre. The first seven years passed; the second period was struggled through; the beginning of the third came, and with it the failure of crops; the tenants could not pay, and ejectments began; the usual consequences followed; a conspiracy was formed against the landlord's life; it was discovered; two men were sentenced to death, but had their sentence commuted to transportation for life; five others were transported for different terms of years; the tenants were exasperated



rather than subdued; and long after the conspiracy we were informed that the object of it dared not even then expose himself without three of the constabulary, with arms at half-cock, prepared for an attack.

What Irish landlords ought to do may, to a great extent, be learned from what a few have done. Lord George Hill, with whom your readers are to some extent acquainted, is a specimen of this class; and the order and gratitude of his tenantry show what can be done amongst Irishmen by proper and kindly treatment.

There are other subordinate but influential causes to be added to that now given. But these, with your permission, I must still defer, and subscribe myself, as usual,

A LOVER OF IRELAND.

**REVIVAL OF SLAVERY IN JAMAICA.**—In quoting from the letter of our correspondent, published in our last, the *Leeds Mercury* says:—"The Anti-Slavery Committee of this town have for years had their attention directed to this subject. When Coolie immigration was about to be re-opened by Lord Stanley, endeavours were used to induce the members for the borough to oppose the measure. Mr. William Aldam paid great attention to the question, but in the end he placed full credence in the power and the good faith of Government to prevent abuses by regulations. The event has proved the Committee right, and the member wrong. The same ground has been gone over with Mr. Aldam's successor, Mr. J. G. Marshall, with precisely the same result. Faith is still placed in Government regulations and supervision, though experience has proved them 'a mockery, a delusion, and a snare.' Lord Grey gives his strenuous support to schemes of immigration which are founded on the pretended voluntary concurrence of the immigrants. Having got them over, he discovers that they are 'savage, or half-civilized, and unfit for unrestrained liberty.' And though lamenting the obstacles created by public opinion in this country, he offers, notwithstanding, to make their services available by the only means—coercion, or to use his own words, 'by a strict, and even severe discipline.' All the while we have never heard of a single effort of his lordship to secure the immigrants adequate food and clothing, and the punctual payment of their small wages, or to protect them from grievous oppression, or the still more fatal neglect, which in times of debility and sickness leaves them to perish (to use his own words) 'by the way-side, and in the woods.'"

**VEGETARIAN SOCIETY.**—On Monday evening the members of the above Society gave an entertainment in furtherance of their objects, in the large room of the Whittington Club, which had been engaged for the occasion. About 150 ladies and gentlemen sat down to supper at half-past seven o'clock. Mr. Neesom took the chair, and in opening the proceedings stated, that the present was to be looked upon as a public meeting at which the advocates of the vegetarian system were to submit their principles to the judgment of their fellow-citizens. His belief was, that they would never have a healthy or intelligent people so long as the flesh of animals was taken for food [dissent]. He had used animal food formerly, but had abstained from it for many years, and had been improving in health every day since he had so abstained. He believed that such abstinence would produce health, and secure that true independence without which there can be no true virtue. Mr. C. Lane and Mr. Turley each proposed sentiments. Mr. Passmore Edwards said that this was no new question. Pythagoras, who lived to nearly a hundred years, was a vegetarian; as were also Zeno and Plutarch, and Porphyry and Plautinus. In modern times they had Shelley, the poet; Howard, the philanthropist; Swedenborg, the spiritual guide; and last, though not least, the great Sir I. Newton. Those who ridiculed the system reproached vegetarians with living upon cabbage. But they forgot that wheat and barley, fruits of all climates, sago, rice, and sugar, were available as elements in their diet. They had the authority of Liebig for saying, that peas and other vegetables contained more of the elements of nutrition than animal food. Vegetables were more digestible; and, on the score of economy, it was ascertained that the same plot of ground which would provide animal food for one man would feed seventeen on vegetables. The great Lamartine was a vegetarian, as was also one whom they had lately heard with so much delight—he meant R. W. Emerson. He (Mr. Edwards) was a disciple of the system, and had experienced the most beneficial effects from its adoption. Some other gentlemen made a few remarks; and, after a very neat and appropriate speech from Mr. W. C. Umpleby, the meeting separated. With respect to the entertainment, we must in strict justice observe, that it was not of a character to render the vegetarian diet extremely popular with the public. A little care and selection of materials might have given more relish and variety.

**REPRESENTATION OF THE SOUTH OF DEVON.**—Lord Courtenay having accepted an appointment of inspector under the Poor-law Commission, an office generally designated as Assistant Poor-law Commissioner, will retire from the representation of the county. With respect to the noble lord's successor, we learn that a requisition is in course of signature, addressed to S. T. Kekewich, Esq., of Peamore, soliciting him to offer himself to the county. Several other gentlemen are spoken of, in the event of Mr. Kekewich declining, but at present it would not be courteous to name them.—*Plymouth Herald*.

**SALE OF POISONS.**—Robert Reed, a druggist at Yarm, has been committed to York Castle on a charge of manslaughter, having caused the death of Elizabeth Hialop, by selling arsenic for magnesia, whereby she was poisoned.

## THE WORKING CLASSES AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received several more letters from working men than we are able to insert in the present number, and have published those below in the order of arrival.

"H. H.," "W. E. Sadler," and "Aughydurvivr," and "R. S." will be given next week.

In answer to one of our correspondents (not a working man) we beg to say, that we are not prepared to admit comments on the letters as they appear—but when the series is closed, shall be glad to receive general replies from those interested in the subject.

We are anxious also to inform our correspondents that discussion between them on religious doctrines will conduce nothing to the end in view.

"Wm. J. Wright," "S. C. T.," "J. S.," "Working-man," and "P. G." received.

"W. B." Patience! Patience! When a man wishes to get at the real causes of a general evil, he must have sufficient courage to listen to many things to which he does not assent.

For the benefit of those of our readers who may not have seen our first article, we repeat the conditions we then laid down for the conduct of the discussion:—

1. That every communication be that of a *bona fide* working man, whose name and address shall be given to us in confidence.
2. That each letter shall be couched in moderate language, free from personalities, and devoted directly to the point under investigation.
3. With these necessary restrictions, correspondents shall be at liberty to express their sentiments freely—the responsibility of uttering them being, of course, exclusively their own.
4. If the correspondence exceed a page, the editor pledges himself to select what may appear to him the most striking for publication—if it fall short of a page, he will not consider himself bound to insert every communication which may have come to hand. In this respect he claims to exercise his own discretion.

Lastly, brevity, and a legible handwriting, are extremely desirable.

### To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—The following letter was nearly completed in pencil, before I received this week's *Nonconformist*, containing your kind invitation to working men to send to you, for publication, their opinions upon the question of evangelizing their class. It was begun last week, and intended for you, and you would most likely have received it before this time but for daily work interfering; should it be admissible by the rules you have laid down, it is at your service.

THE WRITER.

### THE STATE-CHURCH A BARRIER TO THE EVANGELIZATION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

DEAR SIR,—For some time past I have thought of tracing briefly a little of my own observation as regards the barrier formed by the State-church to the reception of Christianity by the great bulk of the class to which I belong: and the notice taken of the subject of evangelization by the Congregational Union in their late meeting at Leicester, has induced me to do so at once, especially as I do not find, from the report in your paper of their proceedings, any notice of the State-church being such a barrier. Of the statements made at that meeting as to the other obstacles to the reception of Christianity, it is not now my province to say anything, farther than that they appear to me to be good, especially Mr. Swaine's paper and the remarks made by Mr. Ainslie relative to the way he would deal with an audience of mechanics; he speaks as one who knows the habits and feelings of the working classes from experience.

After we have contemplated the various obstacles that are commonly brought forth as exercising an influence counter to Christianity, we are reminded by the *sublime language* of Robert Montgomery that, "There stands the Church! the one apostolic, catholic communion of England; and she claims to be the priestess, and educator, the spiritual guide, moral teacher, and social regenerator of the empire." Yes, there she stands, and these are her claims, and the working classes are aware of it. They are aware, also, that she is paid in proportion to her claims; that, with what property has been given to her in times past, what is given to her in the present day, and what she takes, she has ample funds to carry out her claims, if those funds were properly divided; that is, as far as money would enable her to do so. Yet it is a fact, and a great one too, that in regard to these her claims, she is viewed by them in much the same light as would be the alchemist, were some one to wax eloquent in pointing him out, by saying, "There stands the alchemist! and he claims to be the transmuter of the baser metals into gold."

The working classes can see that the chief object of a large class of clergymen is to obtain as much money as possible, and do as little work for it as they can. They can see that such men buy and sell the "cure of souls," as if it were so much butter, putting forth in their advertisements tempting allusions to the lightness of the duty, and the probability of the present incumbent's funeral soon taking place; and further, they can see in the conduct of such men so much of Shakspeare's "Shylock" in enforcing their exactions, so much of "pay me that thou owest," aye, and that where, in common justice, nothing is owed, because there has not been

anything given; and, with their hands upon the throat of their victim, they have cast him into prison, saying, "Verily, I say unto thee, thou shalt by no means come out thence until thou hast paid the uttermost farthing." Now, in these things there is something so plainly repugnant to the better part of our nature, to the dictates of natural religion implanted in us by God, that the inference is almost inevitably arrived at, that such men cannot believe anything about that heaven which they hold up as the reward of the righteous, or of that hell into which it is said the wicked shall be turned; and I must say that my own impression is, that the men who do such things cannot believe in, nor yet understand the principles of, Christianity, and that they who do understand and believe in those principles, and occupy a position from which they can denounce such wickedness and imposture, yet who, nevertheless, refrain from doing so, lest their spirituality should be disturbed, have much to answer for; and are like anything but valiant soldiers of Jesus Christ.

It can be plainly seen, also, that in all attempts to raise our class, politically at least, the clergy have stood as hindrances; that, even in the matter of education, they rather discouraged than aided on the great work, until the tide set in so strongly that it could not be resisted, and it was thought that the operatives were likely to learn some "very dangerous notions," and then they undertook to make class-books, in order that the *right sort* of instruction might be communicated. And again, how often has the sacred text been perverted by *preaching at us*, "Be content with such things as ye have," when God's own physical and organic laws have been teaching that, to be content—was sin. "Well!" say some, "these things may be true, still they are not any excuse for the rejection of Christianity;" granted—still they form a great stumbling-block, a barrier to the entering upon an inquiry, which never has been very palatable to human nature in any class of society, the inquiry into that truth "which, while it gives us worth in God's account, depreciates and undoes us in our own." And when we consider how apt all men are to seek for excuses for not doing that to which they are not inclined, I really think that it is not to be wondered at, that the working classes of this country should be prejudiced against religion, through the exhibitions of the religion of our State-church.

There is yet another point of view to which I wish to allude, namely, the handle which the State-church furnishes to the priests of infidelity among us, by the indiscriminate use of its ceremonies to believer and unbeliever alike, and which indiscriminate use, as I understand, is a consequence of State connexion; but whether it be a consequence or not, "there it stands." The thing, and its effects, may perhaps be best illustrated by a reminiscence which came under my own observation some five or six years ago. In the engine factory of one of the metropolitan railways, situated some fifty miles from London, there was, at the time to which I refer, a good sprinkling of avowed unbelievers in Christianity; among them was one learned above his fellows, to whom was referred knotty points, both of doctrines and morals, but whose morals, alas! were anything but good. His influence throughout the whole factory was great; he could prove from geology, satisfactorily to his admirers, that the Bible was false; he knew as much, apparently, about strata and the "old red sandstone," as if he had been present at the formation of it all; could converse learnedly upon "fossil remains;" and though last, not least in the estimation of his followers, none could drink a deeper draught than he. After having spent but a few brief years in dissipation, disease overtook him. He at first absented himself from work only for a day or two at a time; but, ere long, the hand of death fell heavily upon him, and he was confined entirely to his bed for a considerable time previous to his decease, during which time he was visited by a Baptist minister of the neighbourhood, who tried to shake him from his unbelief, but in vain: he held to the last that there was no truth in the Christian revelation. Of this I am perfectly sure, as I visited him, and conversed on religion with him, it being my duty, as one of his club-mates, to visit him, in conjunction with others; and I was assured by his own mother, who attended him, that from the time I saw him until he breathed his last, no alteration in his sentiments took place. The minister before referred to, impressed with the impropriety of reading the State-church burial service over the body of one who had died avowing his unbelief in Christianity, wrote a letter to the parish minister, stating the circumstances of the case, and the contempt likely to be brought upon religion if the said service were read at the funeral; and in order that it might be duly laid before this official it was carried to him by a young man who worked in the factory, and whose father was a clergyman in one of the channel islands, which circumstance it was thought might operate with the vicar in giving the matter a proper consideration, especially as the young man, himself a member of the State Church, intended to follow up the letter by some remarks of his own, about the impropriety of the thing. All this was done, and the answer to the request that the ceremony might be dispensed with was, that he



could not depart from the usual form without advice from his superiors; and that it was now too late to have such advice; and that, consequently, the service was read. I was present at the ceremony in the midst of many of my shop-mates, who were either disciples of the deceased, or unbelievers on their own account, and who were all aware of the application to the vicar, and the grounds upon which it was made. They looked upon the ceremony as one of conventional decency, and openly declared that they believed that the clergyman viewed it in the same light, notwithstanding all his preaching at other times, or else he never could have applied the language of the ceremony to a man such as he knew poor "Alick" to have been. The influence counter to Christianity exercised upon the minds of such men, and by them transferred to their less intelligent fellow-workmen, you may easily imagine to have been great; and from personal observation during months of intercourse with these men after this event, I can assure you that it was great indeed. What I have written does but imperfectly set forth the barrier formed in these ways by the State Church to the evangelization of the working classes; nevertheless it may perhaps suggest an additional motive to those now striving to effect the separation of the Church from the State, and induce some who think that such strife is unsuited to their spiritual welfare to reconsider the matter, and eventually come forth into the arena, to assist in the removal of that which certainly appears to me to be as great a barrier as any existing, namely, a State Church.

A PUPIL OF TURAL CAIN.

Ramsgate, November 14th, 1848.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Many thanks to you for opening your columns to the working men: I trust it will lead to some of us being more enlightened. Will you allow me to suggest that the value of their contributions would be greatly increased, if each writer confined his remarks to his own experience, without extending them to his observation? We can observe as well as he; and not a few of us have good opportunities; yet our inferences have very often proved mistaken. If many working men will candidly tell us what it was that led them, severally, to neglect public worship, we shall be furnished with some good trustworthy data on which to ground our more general conclusions. If your intelligent correspondent, W. A., had given us, as concisely as possible, his personal history, it would have given me a clearer idea of the cause of his distaste for existing forms of religion than I can obtain from his too general statements and somewhat dogmatical assertions. I think, too, the local habits of the writers should be specified, for little experience is requisite to teach us that the phenomena vary much in form, and the causes of them differ *toto cœlo* in rural districts and crowded cities. For my own part, I feel more deeply interested in this discussion than I can express, for the root of the evil, notwithstanding all attempts to discover it, does not seem yet to have been fairly reached, and all our efforts at extirpating it have been thereby sorrowfully thwarted. Already it would appear that the doctors and their patients differ in their diagnosis. It is "the lack of plain gospel preaching," say many of the former; it is "too much of what you call so, and too little of something else more urgently needful and more really in accordance with the teaching of Christ," say the letters of your correspondents. "In the multitude of counsellors is wisdom," and I thank you for the opportunity you are affording us of coming at the truth.

Yours respectfully,

Huntingdon, Nov. 17, 1848.

J. H. MILLARD.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—One "main reason which accounts for the general want of sympathy evinced by the working classes" in this locality, is the little confidence and less interest manifested by the religious community towards the working classes.

Christians err egregiously, we think, in making their own peculiar views serve as materials for forming barriers to the easy and free intercourse which might be carried on between them and the humbler classes. We hesitate not to say, that in any company, composed of persons who lay little or no stress on points which religious men deem of vital and paramount importance—let the company be ever so promiscuous, as to rank and station—we should be more generously and freely recognised than if the party were made up of professed Christians. Now this fact—for it is such in our experience—is not a little puzzling. Religion is represented as taking no note of men's outward circumstances; and we believe most firmly that the Author and object of religion does not. Whence, then, that reserve and shyness which we have often seen and felt, in coming in contact with religious people? Surely that part of Scripture, "Stand by, for I am holier than thou," cannot be understood as preceptive. We freely grant that our want of intelligence on religious subjects may in part be the cause of the evil we here deprecate; but knowing this much, that "God is no respecter of persons," and that "he regardeth not the rich more than the poor," we are not content if it is in effect said to us, "Stand thou there, or sit here under my footstool,"

merely because we may have on "vile raiment." Society, as a body, has its "many members." We occupy the lowest place in that body—the feet; our position prevents outward cleanliness; but if the feet are cold and rigid, let it be remembered that the necessary heat must first be generated, and then sent down by a process of circulation; and there is but one way in which that process can be carried on—by reciprocal and mutual exercise.

If religion is the grand leveller, and the way is open to all, why should there be such nice distinctions? The rich man cannot pay his own passage to the better world, neither can he frank his poorer neighbours; this being so, it were certainly much better and pleasanter if we had no "first, second, and third classes," and more than all, no cheap "Government trains," running under the name of a "National Church," but went altogether in one conveyance.

Moreover, we entertain the opinion that by this less invidious mode of travelling, fewer collisions would happen between different sects, and when they did happen they would be less disgraceful and disastrous; for what is it but that striving and struggling to reach the eminence of a fictitious respectability that engenders also the domestic and denominational quarrels of churches, as well as the individual distance between the religious and irreligious man?

We think the evil alluded to is, to a very great extent, caused and perpetuated (of course admitting exceptions) by ministers themselves, and those immediately connected with them in the capacity of church officers.

Ministers are extremely culpable in the very partial manner in which they conduct their visitations among those attending on their instructions. We have instances in our eye which bear us out in this accusation. A poor man, or some one in his family, is extremely ill; the minister is informed of the fact; he promises, and we doubt not resolves, early to visit the afflicted dwelling; but somehow both promise and resolution are either forgotten, or die, or are buried alive in the shady path that measures the circle of respectability which he has so frequently revolved. A friendly hint might be of use to such an one. Rapid revolutions in small circles invariably produce giddiness. Where an instance such as the above occurs, it were strange indeed if estrangement and hostility were not the consequences.

It may be said that the instance here brought forward is beside the mark, inasmuch as the man is already at least an attendant on the Christian ministry; we look, however, at society as a chain, and remember the fact that the effects of a shock do not cease with the link by which it is introduced.

And then, again, there is blame, and great blame, to be attached to religious officials. Their laws and regulations may be beautifully concocted and well laid down, but then these are so woefully inoperative; the machinery, to appearance, is powerful, and beautiful, and bright, but it is by its motions and effects that an estimate is to be formed of its utility. And we may be permitted to ask, if this inefficiency be not traceable to the self-same evil, which cannot be viewed but with disgust and aversion—we mean the oft-disputed point, who shall have the pre-eminence?

We have heard of fiery feuds and factions kindling up even among a band of church officers, and which could not be got under until the materials which produced the destroying element were utterly consumed. This cannot be fire from heaven; it must, like the volcano, be from beneath; and what more natural than to avoid its scorching heat?

We now turn to what we think another defect. There is, in the majority of cases, a library connected with a church. Without wishing to make these a receptacle for political and controversial works, we deem them, as they are to a very great degree, unattractive to the working classes. This is caused greatly by the works which form these libraries being so exclusively on theology.

There are surely many works on history, and science, and the arts, which could not possibly contaminate the mind of the reader with aught that would render it less susceptible of receiving and imbibing the truths of religion; these, we think, without committing sacrilege, might be introduced. Supposing this to take place, it could not offend those who might previously be readers; and it would certainly induce others who had, from their tastes and sentiments, felt themselves debarred the privilege, the profit, and the entertainment, which such a library would put within their reach. And might not the occasional visits to a library of this nature be like stepping-stones to the other and safer side? If angels have been represented to man as descending from heaven to earth, and ascending from earth to heaven, by "a ladder," it would be unreasonable to expect that inferior beings like us are to gain an elevation by a more rapid and less gradual medium. We lay no small stress on the objection implied against church libraries (at least, such as we have known).

Preaching of itself may have the desired effect; but, almost without exception, we believe, will it be found that those on whom the ends of preaching have been gained are reading, and consequently thinking, persons. And what an easy and inoffensive introduction to those who stand off with indifference, would the works of art

and science be, in the hands of those whose acknowledged duty it is to watch for souls.

These charges we have preferred against the Church; we take it that none will construe them into blows at Christianity; we mean no such thing. Neither do we pretend to assume that there are not several "counts" in which the working classes may be found guilty; but this we say, that we had much sooner have twenty unruly and truant-playing scholars, than one inefficient and unskilful teacher.

A. L. K.

Alnwick, Nov. 16, 1848.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—It is my opinion that the inconsistency of professing Christians is the great cause of the irreligion of the present day. When we look at the early history of religion under the Jewish dispensation, we see that those who were chosen by God to communicate his will to the people, attacked every system that oppressed the poor. Thus, Moses was sent to deliver the Israelites out of Egyptian bondage; and Jeremiah and the rest of the Prophets went into the presence of kings and their nobles, and warned them of the judgments that would come upon them for oppressing the poor, and disobeying the commandments of the Lord. When He came who spoke as never man spoke, he said that the sum of all the commandments consisted in this—"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy soul, strength, and mind, and thy neighbour as thyself;" and nobly the first disciples followed his injunctions,—they fed the hungry, clothed the naked, healed the sick, instructed the ignorant, and comforted those that mourned. Under this sublime conduct, Christianity became diffused like lightning, and almost the whole known world felt its power. Now, with the view given of religion and Christianity as they formerly existed, contrast the Christianity of the present day. From false notions of respectability the poor are despised, their poverty is reckoned a disgrace, they are not even spoken to in the street, and the rich, however base, are bowed to. While Paul the Apostle laboured with his own hands that he might not be burdensome to any, the widow's son has been shot for refusing to pay tithes to one calling himself the representative of Him who commanded that we should love our enemies; and bishops with their twenty thousand pounds a-year are cheating the poor out of their share of the Church property, and putting people in prison who refuse to support a system of which their consciences disapprove. Dissenters too have their faults—faults, however, which are more of omission than commission. Instead of following the example of the early messengers of God, in trying to destroy all these systems that make poverty and ignorance so rampant in the land, they use all their eloquence in trying to make Scripture support some particular dogma of their own. They have no objections to reprimand for their oppression the Jewish kings and rulers, or any others that lived some thousands of years ago; but not a word is said to those of the present day, although there is much more misery and wretchedness now than ever there was in the land of Israel. The Scriptures say that if we love not our brother whom we have seen, it is impossible to love God whom we have not seen. While Moses and Paul, in order to free the oppressed and to benefit mankind, voluntarily resigned the honours and riches of this world, those who cry most about the vanity of earthly things now, are those who make the greatest struggle to get as large a share of them as possible. Now, I believe that a great many think the religion that does not try to do away with the wrongs that are in existence on the earth, is not worth the having. If, therefore, those who preach the Gospel want it to be adopted by the great mass of the people, they must show by their example that they consider the instruction and comfort of the poor of more consequence than the favour of the rich or smiles of the great, or a large stipend or a splendid manse.

Hawick, November 18, 1848.

W. I.

#### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.—1848.

##### Examiners.

Physiology.—Dr. Carpenter, F.R.S.  
Surgery.—Sir Stephen L. Hammett, Bart., and Cesar H. Hawkins, Esq.  
Medicine.—Dr. Billing, F.R.S., and Dr. Tweedie, F.R.S.  
Midwifery.—Dr. Rigby.  
Forensic Medicine.—W. T. Brande, Esq., F.R.S., Dr. Pereira, F.R.S., and Dr. Rigby.

##### FIRST DIVISION.

Medical Schools.	
Copeman, Arthur Charles.....	King's College.
Drury, James Samuel.....	Adjoining St. George's Hosp.
Evans, John Owen.....	University College.
Gill, Walter Batterhell.....	King's College.
Habershon, Samuel Osborne....	Guy's Hospital.
Hassall, Arthur Hill.....	B. Coll. of Surgeons, Ireland.
Hooper, Daniel.....	Guy's Hospital.
M'Crea, William.....	St. George's Hospital.
Palmer, Edward.....	University College.
Payne, Arthur James.....	King's College.
Savory, William Scovell.....	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Shelley, Hubert.....	Guy's Hospital.
Sibson, Francis.....	University of Edinburgh.
Wilks, Samuel.....	Guy's Hospital.
Woodforde, W. T. Garrett.....	University College.

##### SECOND DIVISION.

Jago, Frederick Wm. Pearce.....	London Hospital.
Lang, Henry.....	University College.
Pyper, Robert Deverell.....	Middlesex Hospital.
Ryan, William.....	Mid. and Jervis-st. Hospitals.
Sankey, Wm. Henry Octavius.....	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.



## YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The large hall of the Freemasons' was densely crowded on Friday night, on the occasion of the fourth annual meeting of the above-named Association. The Honourable Arthur Kinnaird took the chair at half-past seven, and near him on the platform were the Rev. James Sherman, Rev. Dr. Cumming, Rev. W. Champneys, Rev. Dr. Mortimer, and several distinguished and highly respectable members, lay and clerical, of the chief Dissenting denominations, and of the Church of England.

The CHAIRMAN opened the proceedings by a brief address, during which he enlarged upon the great advantages which such an association must produce upon the young men resident and commercially engaged in a great metropolis, as a counteracting influence to those tempting scenes of dissipation with which such places abounded; new kinds of which, moreover, he deeply regretted to observe, had been recently adopted in imitation of those of France. He believed it would be the means of neutralizing much of the evil of the present day, and he exhorted them to devote all their energies to the formation of branch associations.

Mr. TARRANT, the secretary, then read the Report, which was of considerable length,—a great portion consisting of letters from members, describing the great spiritual benefits they had derived from becoming connected with the Association. Six branch associations had already been established in some of the principal towns in England, and the society was rapidly increasing. They had had to struggle against the spirit of sectarianism, but, upon the whole, the Committee could congratulate the meeting upon the progress of the principle of evangelical alliance and Christian unity. The balance-sheet presented an improvement. The donations and subscriptions of the previous year had amounted to £352 1s. 9d.; in the present there was an increase of £96 10s. 1d.; and the total receipts of the society during the year, including the balance of the past year, amounted to £608 14s.; and if to this were added £56, the value of the remaining stock of the young men's books, the total would be £664 14s., giving a balance in favour of the society of about £32. The Committee acknowledged their obligations to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to several Christian ministers and benevolent persons, for donations of books and assistance to the Society in various ways. It was now proposed to increase the distribution of tracts; and plans for a library and reading-room had occupied the attention of the Committee. One hundred additional members had joined the Association during the year, making the total number 480, or, including the provincial branches, nearly 1,000. It was also mentioned that the Association had been the means, under Providence, of converting fifty souls who had not before been decided for Christ.

The Report was listened to with profound attention, and received with much applause.

Mr. HITCHCOCK (the Treasurer) then read the financial statement, the general result of which is given above. In the course of his speech he said, that there were now thirty establishments of business in the City, where young men were employed, varying in number from half a dozen to hundreds, and in which religious meetings were now held in the houses, through the means of this Association. Five or six years ago there were no such meetings [hear, hear].

The Rev. J. SHERMAN and the Rev. J. BRANCH then addressed the meeting.

The Rev. W. ARTHUR proposed, and the Rev. R. W. DIBDIN seconded, the following resolution:—

That this meeting cannot contemplate the spiritual exigencies of the commercial young men of London without solicitude, and it hereby renews the expression of its confidence that the principles and plans of this Association, from their unsectarian and evangelical character, are eminently adapted to promote the highest interests of this important portion of society.

The resolutions were then carried; after which,

Dr. CUMMING moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman in a speech in which he declared his opinion that more would be done by that Association, practically, to obtain early closing, than by all the eloquent speeches that could be made upon the platform.

ANOTHER COLLISION ON THE YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK RAILWAY.—On Tuesday evening a collision took place at Brockley Whins, between the two o'clock Shields up-train and a special train conveying to Sunderland those passengers who had arrived by the Government south train. Fortunately there were not many passengers in either train, but the majority of them received injuries more or less serious. The two engines were smashed. An engine-driver or stoker sustained great injury, and the guard, Marshall, had his left leg severely lacerated. In the special train Mr. James Atkin, tailor, Bishopwearmouth, had his shoulder dislocated; and Mrs. Petty, Sunderland, who with her husband and daughter were in the carriage, was much hurt in the breast and loins. In the Shields train a third-class passenger, named Chanley, had his right eye laid open by coming in contact with the iron edge of the carriage. Mr. Rounthwaite received an injury in his knee. Mr. Thomas Marwood, jun., and others, sustained a violent shock.—*Sunderland Herald*.

THE "OCEAN MONARCH."—The Government have just presented a very beautiful pocket chronometer to the captain of the Brazilian frigate "Affonso," who displayed so much daring and humanity in his successful exertions to save the passengers and crew of the "Ocean Monarch."

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Accounts received from the provinces, as well as information from various quarters of the capital, indicate that the candidature of General Cavaignac is making unexpected progress, and his friends appear full of confidence.

The whole of the functionaries of France (and there are 280,000 of them) are working in his favour. By special orders from head quarters, the Prefects are ordered to give balls and fetes for the purpose of aiding in the canvass of General Cavaignac. Upwards of 800 crosses of the Legion of Honour have been distributed to the army and navy. Thousands of pamphlets in favour of General Cavaignac, and against Louis Napoleon, are sent to the remotest corners of the State, at the public expense. In short, all the enormous machinery which the centralized Government of France has at its disposal, is brought to bear upon this election, with a view to the election of General Cavaignac. The policy of the Cavaignac party is now entirely directed to preventing Louis Napoleon from getting an absolute majority.

It has been announced, although not upon unquestionable authority, that M. Ledru Rollin will renounce his candidature. In such an event, his supporters would probably split into two parties, one of whom would vote for General Cavaignac, and the other for Raspail.

The great majority of representatives have pronounced in favour of General Cavaignac. The representatives of the Deux Sevres, du Nord, du Pas, de Calais, and Finisterre, have made a united declaration in his favour. The representatives of the department of Vienne have recommended General Cavaignac to their constituents.

M. de Lamartine has not, it appears, relinquished his candidature. There appears in the Paris journals a speech delivered by him at his chateau near Macon, on the occasion of the inhabitants of that place presenting him with a flag, in which he declares that he could not without a gross violation of his duty as a citizen withdraw his candidature. He will not solicit the electors either by himself or through his friends, but he will accept such support as they may give him. He repeats his claims, grounded upon his conduct after the 24th February, and his services in the interval between that and the epoch of his retirement from the government in June.

The Bishop of Orleans and the Bishop of Quimper have both given in their adhesion to the cause of General Cavaignac; and an electoral manifesto has been drawn up by the former, which the latter has agreed to adopt. It appears, however, that another bishop, who is a member of the Assembly, has declined to join his right reverend colleagues in the crusade. The Bishop of Langres has declared that, in his opinion, it was not for the clergy, and especially for the ecclesiastical dignitaries, to mix themselves up with questions of this kind; and he has accordingly declined to affix his name to the manifesto. He has protested against the manner in which his name has been abused on the occasion, and declares that he has not yet made up his mind how he is to vote. It is said, however, that the new Archbishop of Paris, who was appointed by General Cavaignac, is less scrupulous, and that he intends to put forth a pastoral letter, ordering prayers and soliciting the votes of the clergy for General Cavaignac. The *Bien Public* denies that the Bishop of Orleans is entitled to say that he speaks in the name of all the bishops and clergy in the Assembly, and cites the Bishop of Langres, one of the most influential prelates in the church, as being opposed to his views.

The Socialists have almost unanimously adopted Raspail as their candidate in preference to Ledru Rollin. The Legitimists are divided: the Marquis de la Rochejacquin has declared for Napoleon, but some important heads of the party are said strenuously to oppose taking either part. So too the Moderates are at variance. M. Thiers and the *Constitutionnel* are against Cavaignac; while a good section of the Rue de Poitiers, and the *Journal des Debats*, stoutly fight his battle.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION has been formed in Paris. Its object is to rally all citizens really devoted to the Republic round a common centre. It has been already joined by a number of representatives of the people, by the majority of the Mayors of Paris, by several members of the Municipal Council, by many of the Colonels and Majors of the National Guard and of the Garde Mobile, and of the Republican Guard, by citizens distinguished in letters, arts, and sciences, and finally, by operatives of every description. This association has adopted for its motto, "Conciliation towards all; but inflexibility as regards principles." The association met on Thursday afternoon, when M. Buchez was appointed President. At a meeting of the association on Saturday it was unanimously resolved to support the candidature of General Cavaignac.

Another division has occurred in the Club of the Institute, from which four principal members, namely, MM. Garnier Pages, Barthelemy St. Hilaire, Pagnerre, and Duclerc, have withdrawn in consequence of the resolution of the Club to vote for Cavaignac. Their wish is, that there should be neither abuse, nor excess, nor usurpation; by abuse, alluding to General Cavaignac, by excess to M. Ledru Rollin, and by usurpation to M. Louis Napoleon. Their feeling, in fine, is in favour of M. de Lamartine.

The *Bien Public* (Lamartine's organ) maintains that, whether Gen. Cavaignac or Prince Louis be

elected, the will of the French people will not be legitimately expressed by such a result.

THE PARIS CLUBS.—The *Patrie* gives an amusing account of the language of the club orators of Paris. One of these gentlemen, named Gustave Debray, told some very home truths to the meeting. "Citizens," he exclaimed, "be assured that even Raspail, Cavaignac, and Louis Blanc, would become reactionary if they attained power. It is fatal. As soon as a man is 'niched' above, he becomes the victim of a fatal and irresistible influence. Democracy is exacting. Those who represent it would soon be obliged to resist it. We are far stronger without than we should be within the pale of the government. Our part is to watch and stimulate those in power—to find pleas for them—not to lounge like Armand Marrast in his leathern presidential chair. This is why I would much rather have no President." M. Bonnard, a grocer, is equally opposed to the election of a President. He yesterday maintained this thesis, and attacked Cavaignac with the peculiar Atticism which distinguishes his able speeches.—"A President," he cried, "is a King. Now we will have no more Kings! [Frantic cries of 'Bravo!'] Those beggars of kings decapitate their states and burn their capitals. The wretch Ferdinand of Naples has decimated two, and his brother Ferdinand of Vienna has burnt three—Milan, Prague, and Vienna. We want a Republic, but it must neither be white, blue, nor green. We will have a red Republic! [convulsive movements of enthusiasm, and shouts of approbation.] Yes, a good red colour, of a generous blood!" Bonnard, after denouncing Cavaignac as an incapable "yellow canary," sat down saluted by cries of "Vive le docteur!" (Bonnard is a medical man as well as a grocer.) "Vive l'épicier! Vive les rouges! A bas les tyrans et les aristocrates!"

It is announced that Admiral Baudin has proceeded to Tunis with two frigates, because the Bey of Tunis has refused to acknowledge the French Republic.

M. Cabet, the Chief of the Icarian Communists, has been sentenced, by the Court of Correctional Police of Paris, to one month's imprisonment, for having in his possession fourteen muskets and a quantity of ammunition.

DISTRESS IN PARIS.—The *Reforme*, writing, however, with an eye to the enforcement of paper-currency crotchets, draws a melancholy picture of distress in Paris:—"Property, manufactures, and commerce, are utterly destroyed in Paris. Of the population of that great city, the capital of France, there are 300,000 individuals wanting the necessities of life. One-half at least of those earned from 3 francs to 5 francs a day previous to the revolution, and occupied a number of houses in the faubourgs. The proprietors of those houses receiving no rent, and having taxes and other charges to pay, are reduced to nearly as deep distress as their tenants. In the centre of Paris the same distress exists under another form. The large and sumptuous apartments of the fashionable quarters were occupied before the revolution by wealthy proprietors, or by persons holding lucrative employments in the public offices, or by extensive manufacturers; but nearly all those have disappeared, and the few who remain have insisted upon such a reduction of rent that the proprietor does not receive one-half of the amount to which he is entitled. Should a proprietor of house property endeavour to raise a sum of money by a first mortgage to defray his most urgent expenses, he finds it impossible to do so, even at a most exorbitant rate of interest. Those who possess ready money refuse to part with it, either through fear or because they expect to purchase house property when it must be sold at 50 per cent. less than the value."

NATURAL SON OF NAPOLEON.—Count Leon, natural son of the Emperor Napoleon, has addressed a letter to the journals, stating and offering proof that the Emperor left a will, of which General Montholon is executor, and which was duly registered before M. Tabourier, notary, of Paris, in which there are matters affecting the interests of Count Leon, and that such will has been hitherto suppressed. Count Leon announces that he is about to appeal to the tribunals to enforce its disclosure.

RE-ELECTION OF M. MARRAST.—The Assembly went through "a scene" on Monday evening, the 13th inst. It is usual on the close of each day's business to read the order of next day's procedure. It is also usual for the President of the Chamber to announce on the preceding day the expiration of his month of office. On Monday evening, M. Armand Marrast proceeded to read in the usual manner of course the orders of next day; but the first he read was, "The ballot for the election of the President of the Assembly," although his term would not expire till the 19th. It was only by chance that this announcement caught the vigilant ear of M. Taschereau, who immediately ascended the tribune, and asked an explanation of the irregularity. M. Marrast coolly announced that he had resigned earlier than the usual day, the 19th, in order to give the many Deputies who had lately obtained leave of absence an opportunity of voting on the re-election. A great excitement arose, and M. Marrast's proceedings were denounced as a shuffling manoeuvre (*escobarderie*); but the proposition to proceed in the election was not modified. Meetings were held that night, and it was resolved to put up M. de Malleville in opposition to M. Marrast. M. Marrast, however, was triumphant next day—the votes for him were 378; and for M. Malleville but 144.

## PRUSSIA.

## THE CRISIS IN BERLIN.

In the Postscript of our last number, we briefly



announced that Berlin was occupied by Prussian troops, and that the Burgher Guard had been dissolved by royal proclamation, in consequence of its support of the "illegal" National Assembly. The very interesting details of these events and those which followed merit a more lengthened notice.

On the morning of the 11th, 240 of the expelled deputies met in the great hall of the Rifle Guild, and proceeded to transact business. Addresses of sympathy poured in from public bodies in Berlin, and from the provinces. The Town Council voted its freedom as a present to Unruh and two other members. A commission of sixteen was appointed to draw up a full report of events for national circulation; a commission of eight were to consider and report on the expediency of impeaching the Ministry, and in the event of their perseverance in present courses, of stopping supplies. A report that it was intended to disband and disarm the Burgher Guard reached the Assembly, and caused immense excitement. It was resolved that those who advised these measures were traitors to the country; that the Burgher Guard should be forbidden, on pain of being themselves declared traitors, to surrender their arms; and that they should be ordered and directed to defend themselves to the last against all attempts to disarm them.

Later in the day, a royal proclamation appeared, by which the Burgher Guard was disbanded, in consequence of its illegal deportment on the previous day. The document contained also these passages, in the King's own peculiar style:—

I am perfectly aware that these measures are liable to manifold misrepresentations, and will be abused to such end by a revolutionary party, and may also excite apprehension in the minds of otherwise well-disposed citizens of the State, respecting the positive assurances of the liberties granted to my people. But I am equally and decidedly conscious that the future well-being of Prussia and Germany justify them to demand this step of me and of my Government.

I turn, therefore, in this decisive moment, to the whole country—to all of you, my faithful Prussians, with the confidence that the illegal resistance offered by a portion of your representatives, unmindful of the true duty towards the people and the Crown, against the removal of the National Assembly, will be earnestly and decidedly disapproved of by you. I exhort you not to give place to those insinuations which would make you believe that I would abrogate the liberties promised in the days of March—that I would deviate from the constitutional road entered upon.

Prussians, ye who stand firm in your good faith of olden days to me—ye who yet bear in remembrance the history of my royal house, and its devotion to the people—I conjure you to cleave firmly to it in days of adversity, as in the days of prosperity.

But ye too are beginning to vacillate. I conjure you to halt on the road of that steep abyss, and to await the result which will follow.

To all of you I again give the inviolable assurance that nothing shall be abrogated from your constitutional liberties; that it shall be my holiest endeavour to be unto you, by the help of God, a good constitutional king, so that we may mutually erect a stately and tenable edifice, beneath whose roof, to the weal of our Prussian and our whole German fatherland, our posterity may quietly and peacefully rejoice in the blessings of genuine and true liberty for generations to come. May the blessings of God rest upon our work.

On the 12th, there appeared another proclamation more especially devoted to dissolving the Burgher Guard, in these words, after long preliminary statements—

In conformity with the third section of the law of the 17th October, for the organization of the Burgher Guard, the contents of which are as follows—"The Burgher Guard can be suspended or dissolved by order of the King, for motives to be mentioned in the decree of dissolution. This suspension cannot exceed six months. The order for reforming the Burgher Guard must be published three months after its suspension." We have declared the Burgher Guard of Berlin is dissolved; and the competent authorities are hereby required to execute this decree.

The Burgher Guard met and resolved not to disband, or to yield up their arms. During the day, foreigners arrived and families departed; both ominous events. The people maintained a peaceable attitude, but were with difficulty restrained. The Assembly continued its proceedings in the hall of the Schützen Guild. Deputations and addresses from the provinces were announced: an important one from the Assembly of Representatives of the two Mecklenburgs, applauding the assembly for its conduct, and promising all assistance in their power; another from Magdeburg, making a similar declaration, and sending 5,000 dollars for the Deputies, whose allowances were stopped; others from Stettin, Anklam, &c. At six o'clock, General Wrangel determined to place the city in a state of siege; and the state of siege was shortly after proclaimed by officers at the corners of all the principal streets. But at the same time the interval was prolonged one day, for yielding up the arms of the Burgher Guard. The soldiers patrolled in large bodies and dispersed the crowd; and the Parliament members of the Left were again seen in all directions conjuring the people to disperse, and to be quiet. The intelligent and hardy artisans of the great iron-works were seen hastening to and fro wherever excitement arose, and calming it with the words "Be cool—be quiet!"

The night passed without any outbreak; and it seemed plain that the people agreed with the surviving Assembly to carry out the plan of strictly passive resistance. On the 13th, the proceedings of the Assembly were interrupted by the entry of an officer from General Wrangel, summoning it as an "illegal meeting, to disperse." The Vice-President Plönies was in the chair, and he refused to leave it unless by force. The whole House shouted, "Never till forced by arms." Upon this two or three officers with a party of soldiers entered, and repeating the summons,

received the same answer. Thereupon the officers exclaimed, "We will not use bayonets, but other means;" and the soldiers advanced, seized the chair upon which M. Plönies was seated, and carried him, as gently as possible, into the street, where they deposited him safely. The members followed their President, the whole protesting against this violation of his dignity; and the sitting was adjourned to another time and place. The people caught up the representatives, and carried them aloft as if in triumph, beyond the array of military. During the whole of the 13th, the people disregarded the proclamation of the state of siege, and continued to assemble in crowds wherever the military did not prevent them; but they dispersed when the latter marched into their masses. Towards night, a proclamation appeared directing the soldiers to forbear no longer, but "at once fire" on all persons who persisted in assembling, or remaining together after a summons to withdraw.

The Ex-President of the National Assembly, M. Grabow, had an audience with the King; and the King is said to have uttered the following words:—"I know that my crown is at stake; nevertheless, I am firmly resolved not to yield."

On the 14th the position of affairs had not much changed. The people played their game with self-possession, and the military had not made any attack; but the soldiers were much harassed by their duties.

The National Assembly, after having made one or two attempts to meet, agreed to adjourn *sine die*, but to remain on the spot and await the course of events. The people still supported their representatives; and adhesions had been sent in from as many as ninety towns, including all the principal cities. Every train out of the provinces brought information that the marching of the troops on Berlin was prevented by the Bürgerwehr, or the peasants of the different localities. Halberstadt, Halle, and Stettin, have shown themselves prominent in this course.

According to the *Times* correspondent, "General Wrangel has declared that he will not give way in this contest until his helmet burns on his head. He is, however, rather addicted to similar gasconades: he as positively assured the Stettiners, before he set out for the Schleswig campaign, that he would not return without having procured the abolition of the Sound-duties."

On the morning of the 15th the disarmament of the Burgher Guard commenced, but no bloodshed ensued. The greatest excitement prevailed. The manner in which the disarmament was to take place was announced by an official placard. Carts were to go about the streets accompanied by a detachment with drums beating, and as it approached, the arms in each house as well as the ammunition were to be piled on the landings. The National Assembly had been expelled from the Town-hall. They had unanimously adopted the following resolution, 226 members being present:—

The Brandenburg Ministry has no right to dispose of State money, nor to levy taxes, as long as the National Assembly is prevented from continuing its sittings at Berlin in liberty. This resolution will be valid from the 17th of November.

A letter from Berlin, of November 15th, gives a description of the meeting of the Assembly, and its being turned out of the Town-hall by the military:—

During the sitting of the National Assembly in the Town-hall this morning, and while the refusal to pay imposts was being discussed, a major and several officers appeared in the hall. The major walked to the president, and after having spoken a few words to him in an under tone, the president demanded of him whether he had a written order to dissolve the assembly? The major replied that he had brought only a verbal order from General Wrangel, who had refused to give him a written order. The president contested his right; the major then retired with his men, while great agitation prevailed in the Assembly. The major himself was visibly agitated, and conducted the whole business with the greatest delicacy. As soon as he had quitted the hall a general cry was raised, "Let us proceed to vote," and the Assembly, amid great acclamations, proceeded to vote the refusal to pay taxes after the 17th. The vote was followed by indescribable expressions of joy, tears, and embraces.

The delegates of the city have adopted an address to the National Assembly, declaring themselves in favour of a refusal to pay taxes.

The Minister of the Interior, on the 15th instant, addressed a circular to all the Provincial Governments of Prussia, in which, on account of apprehensions entertained by a great portion of the country population, he protests that the Government will not deprive the peasantry of the benefits of the laws either passed, or about to be passed in their favour. The Provincial Governments are directed to make known speedily this resolution to the country people of their respective districts.

By advices from Berlin to the 17th, we learn that the disarmament of the Burgher Guard was nearly completed; 75 per cent. of the arms were in the hands of Government on the 16th. It was thought that the members of the National Assembly would not meet again. There is every reason to believe that even the party of the Right, the section that submits to the measure of the Crown, and accepts the adjournment and change of the place of meeting, will not sit: a dissolution of the whole body is expected. With regard to the disarmament, the *Times* correspondent says:—"The truth is, a vast number of the citizens are glad to be relieved of the task of watch and ward, and the toils of military duty, added to all the difficulties of life and business during a most depressed period."

We give one or two extracts from the Berlin correspondence of the daily papers illustrative of the state of affairs in that capital:—

#### APPEARANCE OF THE CITY.

All public meetings are forbidden, no gathering of more

than 20 persons is permitted. But a power stronger even than General Wrangel keeps the streets clear; they are coated with ice, the air is intensely cold, with snow and sleet falling thick and fast. The few passengers, forced out by business, hurry along, scarcely exchanging greetings. The "disarming" corps of infantry and the patrols of cavalry, crossing each other at right angles, are nearly all that can be called the "life" of Berlin. The citizens, used to appear in arms for so many months, are perhaps ashamed to show at present without them. The theatres are open, but no one goes to them; the curtain rose to 30 persons at the Opera a night or two ago, and the audience was dismissed, for the first time, it is said, in the theatrical history of the city, where music and the drama were once the great occupations of the community. The railway stations are all occupied by troops, and the lines are guarded for many miles from the capital by night patrols. As the voyager shoots past in the dark, he catches a glimpse of groups of soldiers sitting round their watchfires, and he wraps himself more tightly in his cloak out of very sympathy for those bivouacking in the open air in such inhuman weather. But strict as all the regulations are, no impediment is thrown in the way of the arrival of strangers, provided they can "legitimate" themselves; if they cannot, they are very summarily dealt with.

#### INTERVIEW WITH THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

The Town Council have endeavoured to procure the mediation of the Prince of Prussia between the King and the Berlin branch of the Assembly. A deputation waited on him at Potsdam, and, by permission of the King, he received them; but to their application he replied, that, having consulted the most eminent jurists, he was assured the King had acted strictly within the limit of his rights, and that he could not recognise the Left section of the Chamber as the National Assembly. The point of legality in the measures of the Ministry was discussed at some length, but the arguments used by the deputation failed to convince his Royal Highness. As a last resource, a member, M. Schäffer, urged the danger of the present policy, not only to the country, but to the throne and dynasty. To this the Prince replied—that the concessions and *inconsequences* of the Crown on the 18th of March had, indeed, placed the dynasty in peril; he knew not who might govern after the House of the Hohenzollern, but he was sure that it would at least fall with honour. The King had tried every possible means to re-establish order, and he was now compelled to take the present measures as the only mode of preventing total anarchy. Even Von Grabow, who had that day had an audience of the King, for the first time admitted that the Crown was right. He assured the deputation that the King would not resist or diminish the constitutional liberties they had obtained; he had declared his determination to adhere to the principle of a constitutional monarchy, and had never broken his word; the King's religious feeling was a guarantee to them that he would keep every promise. He bore no ill-will to the people of Berlin for the part they had taken in the events of March, but it had pained him deeply to find no party rising to support him, at least none that had made an open declaration of sympathy with him. The Prince then shook hands with the deputation, and dismissed it.

#### AUSTRIA.

By advices from Vienna we learn that the city was in a state of prostrate submission to the Imperial power. By far the most interesting fact is the one thus briefly announced in the *Vienna Gazette* of the 10th inst.:—"In virtue of a sentence passed by martial law on the 8th inst., Robert Blum, publisher, of Leipzig, convicted on his own confession of speeches exciting to revolt, and of armed opposition to the Imperial troops, was, in virtue of a proclamation of Prince Windischgrätz, of the 20th and 23rd October, condemned to death; and the execution thereof carried and fulfilled, at half-past seven o'clock on the morning of the 9th November, 1848, by powder and lead." But scanty particulars of the execution have arrived. One account says:—"At six in the morning the misguided man was informed of the sentence. He replied that he expected it. A little before seven, the prisoner arrived, in an open van, with a guard of cuirassiers, in the Brigittiner. Kneeling down, he tied the handkerchief over his eyes with his own hands. He fell dead at the first discharge, two balls having entered his chest and one his head. The body was conveyed to the military hospital." Another account is:—"Robert Blum was all but secretly shot yesterday morning, in the Brigittinen meadow, just outside the Leopoldstadt. So secretly, in fact, was the whole affair managed—trial, sentence, and execution—that it was not till the afternoon that the report of it was spread about the town; thanks to the hints dropped, in a triumphant tone, by certain Austrian officers. It is impossible to describe the gloom which this execution has cast over the capital. The subdued tone of conversation in the *cafés* and other places of public resort, the mysterious whisper, the suspicious glance, all betray the public uneasiness. Arrests, frequent, numerous, and secret, are the order of the day."

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Vienna writes in respect of the execution of Blum and others:—

The executions during the last few days have been so numerous, and above all so secret, that even the *Presse* of this day, the journal which was the first to receive from Windischgrätz the permission to reappear, refers to them in a tone of disapprobation, and apprehension for the consequences. "The terrible reports (observes the above journal) respecting numerous executions, make the most painful impression on the minds of a population accustomed to a mild domination. We are unable to reduce these reports to their true proportions." With reference to the latter part of the foregoing sentence, I may add, that although I stated the day before yesterday, on good authority, that Messenhauer was shot, and yesterday, on apparently equally good authority, that his sentence had been commuted into imprisonment for life, I am still unable to announce positively which of the two statements is the correct one.

Advices from Vienna of the 12th inst. announced the arrival of a new Ministry, on the 11th, from Olmütz; composed of Count Stadion, Prince



Schwartzberg, Bruck, Helfert, and Bach. The Ministry had gone immediately on their arrival to the head-quarters of Windischgrätz, to advise milder measures. The *Vienna Gazette* announces the postponing of the time for the Parliamentary gathering at Kremsier to the 22nd inst.

Letters received at Vienna from Servia state that the Hungarians had attacked Swig and Temezigt, without success; but had defeated the Servians before the fortress of Essek, and entered that stronghold.

The *Vienna Gazette* of the 14th publishes an Imperial manifesto, dated Olmütz, the 10th instant, postponing the meeting of the Constitutional Assembly at Kremsier from the 15th to the 22nd of November.

The *Wiener Zeitung* states, that no further executions are to take place without being recorded next day in the official *Gazette*. After all the exaggerations which have been published, it appears that only three individuals have as yet been executed for high treason in the Austrian capital. According to official reports, the loss sustained by the Imperial troops during the siege of Vienna amounts to 277 killed, and 800 wounded.

The *Wiener Zeitung* of the 13th instant contains the financial survey of the last eleven months, and shows a deficit of no less than sixty millions of florins. The deficit in the receipts arose chiefly from Hungary and Italy, and from the expenditure for the extra disbursements for the military. They have been chiefly covered by credit.

Advices from Cracow, in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, dated the 13th inst., state that the Emperor of Russia had sent an energetic note to the Hungarian Ministry, calling upon them immediately to withdraw their troops from the Austrian frontier. In case of their non-compliance with this demand he would be obliged to march part of the army quartered at present in Moldavia and Wallachia to the assistance of his neighbour, and thus to put a check to the daily-increasing anarchy.

#### GERMANY.

The Frankfort papers of the 14th describe the startling effect produced on the Assembly by the news of Robert Blum's execution. Private letters made the fact known on the 13th to some members of the Assembly. Wesendong questioned Mohl, the Minister of Justice, whether he had interposed with Prince Windischgrätz in behalf of Blum and Fröbel, as members of the Imperial Parliament. Mohl replied, that on learning of the arrest he had "written to the Minister of Justice in Vienna, reminding him of the law for the protection of members, and of its validity for all Germany; and at the same time distinctly insisting that a member of the National Assembly, of whatever crime he might have been guilty, could not be lawfully prosecuted or arrested without the assent of the Assembly itself."

On the 14th, Simon of Treves moved—

That inasmuch as three private letters had arrived detailing the fate of Robert Blum, and inasmuch as, under the law of the 10th of October, his execution was a murder, the Assembly should at once deliberate on measures to insure the punishment of his murderers.

The Assembly was in a great heat; and it was evident that violent counsels were likely to prevail. Mohl, however, stated, that the Ministry had already, a few hours since, despatched Bauer of Augsburg and Pösl of Munich to Vienna, as commissioners of inquiry, with the duty of exacting all documents and evidences on the subject, and of sending home a strict account of the whole matter. After discussion, and opposition from violent members, it was resolved to negative Simon's motion, and to approve the Ministerial steps, by referring the matter to the Austrian Committee.

A number of the Left met in the afternoon, and resolved to require of the Ministry "the additional despatch of an Austrian member on the same mission—one who is altogether of a more resolute character, and better acquainted with the affairs of Vienna."

The Committee appointed to report on Prussian affairs, reported as follows:—

The National Assembly agreeing with the measures taken by the Ministry of the Empire, declares that it is necessary, first, to engage the Prussian Ministry to revoke the order for transferring the National Assembly to Brandenburg, as soon as measures shall have been taken to guarantee the dignity and liberty of its deliberations at Berlin; secondly, that the Crown of Prussia should surround itself as soon as possible with a Ministry possessing the confidence of the country, and fit to remove all fear on the subject of reactionary tendencies and the infringements of the liberty of the people.

The Assembly adopted the report.

The sitting of the Second Saxon Chamber at Dresden, on the 13th inst., was entirely taken up with the debate on Robert Blum's death. The following two resolutions, moved by M. Tzschirner, were adopted:—

1. To call on the Saxon Ambassador at Vienna forthwith to send in an account of his conduct in the affair in question.

2. To demand from the Central Power that it shall take the most energetic measures to expiate the violation of German honour which has taken place at Vienna by the death of Robert Blum.

The first of these resolutions was also adopted by the Upper Chamber, but the second rejected.

The population of Leipsic made a demonstration against Austria on the 16th, by tearing down the arms of the empire from the door of the consulate, and destroying them. Various charivaris had been given also during the night to obnoxious individuals. The civic guard was called out, and order was not seriously disturbed.

On the 16th inst., the President of the German Parliament officially communicated to the Chamber the news of Robert Blum's execution, and then "gave the word" to M. Kirschgessner, the reporter of the committee appointed to investigate the affair. That gentleman immediately moved a resolution,

imperatively calling upon the Imperial Ministry to adopt energetic measures for the accusation and punishment of those mediately and immediately inculpated in the execution of M. Blum, and stigmatizing that act as an atrocious violation of the Imperial law of the 30th of September, 1847. The question was put forthwith, without discussion, and the motion was carried *nem. dis.* and in solemn silence.

On the 17th a motion made by M. Giskra, pledging the Imperial Government of Germany to an immediate interference for the protection promised by the laws to the subjects of Austria, "considering that act as an atrocious violation of the Imperial law of the 30th of September, 1847. The question was put forthwith, without discussion, and the motion was carried *nem. dis.* and in solemn silence.

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#### RUSSIA.

Accounts from St. Petersburg, in the *Deutsche Zeitung* of Frankfort, announce that a peace had been virtually concluded with Schamyl, the chieftain of the Caucasus, and that thus 150,000 troops would be placed at the disposal of the Government. A Frenchman, who had an opportunity of surveying the army in Poland, estimates its strength at 100,000 well-equipped, well-disciplined troops, who would like nothing better than to march into Prussia and Austria "for the purpose of restoring order." The Russian officers view the political commotions in Germany as the work of a fanatical minority on whom the *status quo* must be enforced at the point of the bayonet.

#### TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople of the 5th inst. state, that a difference had arisen in the Ottoman Cabinet between the Grand Vizier, Reschid Pasha, and the Minister of War, Riza Pasha, and that the latter would probably be replaced by Halil Pasha. Tranquillity prevailed in Wallachia. The Sultan had ordered that the Imperial troops, stationed in the Danubian provinces, should be maintained at his own expense; and the Russian General Lieders, had made known to the Wallachian Government, that considering the distressed state of the Moldo-Wallachians, the Emperor Nicholas had been pleased to place at the disposal of the two Principalities a sum of 300,000 silver roubles, to defray the expenses of the Russian army of occupation, and that the reimbursement of that sum should be ultimately regulated. The ex-Hospodor, Bibesko, had proceeded to St. Petersburg.

#### UNITED STATES.

##### THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The "Europa" brings advices from New York to the 8th inst. The election throughout the United States for president took place on the 7th. The result, so far as ascertained by telegraph, at the departure of the "Europa," was the election of General Taylor. Van Buren did not obtain the vote of a single state. The absolute majority necessary for the choice of president is 146. General Taylor is known to have received in Massachusetts, 12; Connecticut, 6; Vermont, 6; Rhode Island, 4; New York, 36; Pennsylvania, 26; Delaware, 3; New Jersey, 7; Maryland, 8; Kentucky, 12; North Carolina, 11; Total, 131. General Cass was only known to have received 20 electoral votes.

The free soil movement made by Mr. Van Buren and his friends, says the correspondent of the *Daily News*, has had an action both ways. It has injured the Whigs in Ohio, and the north-western states, for there they are generally opposed to slavery; and it has injured the democrats in New York and Pennsylvania equally as much. It is now pretty certain, by the largeness of Taylor's vote, that a great many persons have supported him quietly and without noise. The friends of Cass were sanguine of success up to yesterday morning (the 7th), and they laid wagers with a confidence truly astonishing. They always rely upon the discipline of party, but this time they have been mistaken. There is, no doubt, but the sterling private character of General Taylor has had a great influence upon the decision of our most intelligent citizens.

There had been various riots in Baltimore, New Orleans, &c., at which pistol-shots were fired, and several persons injured. At New Orleans the Democrats burned down a house as a *finale* to one of their turbulent acts.

The domestic concerns of the Union in other respects present few features of note. By treaty with the Wisconsin Indians, the American Government had acquired a title to new territory to the amount of 4,000,000 acres. The accounts of the Treasury for the quarter to the close of September show receipts to the extent of upwards of 17,000,000 dollars, and expenditure about 2,000,000 dollars less.

The commercial advices are important and satisfactory.

The American papers publish the report of a speech delivered by General Taylor to the volunteers at East Feliciana, in which he expresses his deep conviction of the horrors of war, of which his mind had received mournful proof. Throughout his service the proudest moments of victory had been rendered sorrowful by the painful occurrences it produces, of the wives made widows, of parents made childless, of friends bereft of those bound to them by the dearest ties. Speaking of the military spirit prevalent in the United States, he said that there was more reason to fear that the spirit would carry them too far, and impel them to the invasion of their neighbours' territory, than that it would fall short of the defence of their own territory and honour. In conclusion he said:—

I have ever cherished the sentiment of the father of his country, who cautioned us against leaving our own soil and territory for a foreign country—who inculcated as a cardinal principle of our Republican institutions that we should eschew all foreign alliances and connexions, and confine ourselves to the improvement of our own proper soil, and the advancement of peace and happiness within our own proper boundaries.

#### INDIA.

The overland mail, which brings intelligence from Bombay to October 17th, does not bring any fresh news as to the position of our forces in the field. We (the *Times*) are informed, however, on precise authority, that the annexation of the Punjab had been determined upon by the Government of India, and that operations on an adequate scale were to be undertaken with that object. By this date, Lord Gough would be in the field with an army of 30,000 men, while 10,000 troops from the Bombay Presidency were to co-operate along the line of the Indus. Additional reserves, not then developed, were being prepared for the campaign. It was expected that operations would commence actively during the early part of December.

Disaffection amongst the Sikhs is general. As regards the political aspect of affairs, every chief in the Punjab is regarded as more or less seriously implicated, including nearly all those with whom Lord Hardinge's treaties were concluded, and in a manner that leaves the grounds for a declaration of war but too apparent. There is still, however, the singular exception as regards the real position and the probable intentions of Gholab Singh, whose conduct is more than ever an enigma, and the only incomplete feature in the otherwise universal character of disaffection among the Sikhs. Attock and Peshawar are still safe, although from the unsettled state of the surrounding districts, and the inadequate force in possession, some danger attends the state of those fastnesses. The important fortress of Govindpur is now strongly occupied, forming with Umritsur and Lahore the chief points of strength in the Sikh territory. Upwards of sixty heavy guns were found secreted in Govindpur, with large stores of ammunition and provisions.

THE WAR IN MOOLTAN.—The *Times* gives the following particulars of the present state of affairs in this province:—

The intelligence brought by the Indian mail contains no decisive information, up to the 1st of last month, of the military operations before Mooltan, though it was reported that Moolraj would avail himself of the factitious enthusiasm contingent on the Hindoo feast of the Dusserah (October 7) to attempt a sally in force against our camp—an event anticipated with anything but apprehension. General Whish was still posted with his army of observation at a convenient distance from the city, and on the site originally selected, the rumour of his second retrograde movement having been without foundation. The exact position of the British force may be easily discovered by reference to an ordinary map. The camp is on the eastern bank of the Chenab, lying about 4½ miles from the river, and nearly the same distance S.S.W. of the fort of Mooltan. It thus faces N.N.E., Cortlandt and Edwardes with their irregular levies being posted about half a mile off to the right. As no offensive operations seemed to be contemplated by the British General before the arrival of his succours, the contingencies of the case are confined to the probabilities of an attack upon his entrenchments, of such a general insurrection as would render the country insecure, or of such a reinforcement of the Mooltan garrison as would ensure Moolraj against any force likely to be brought up. None of these suppositions are warranted by the correspondence before us. General Whish is still superior to Moolraj in all but his fortifications, since the troops of the Dewan, even according to the highest calculations, number less than 20,000, with a very inadequate proportion of field artillery, against 25,000 men and 60 guns under the orders of the British General. It is true, that the insurgent Governor was receiving accessions of strength from the junction of Sikh detachments, under their respective leaders, from various parts of the province; but, besides that the numbers of those parties were small, their co-operation was rendered still further ineffective by the fact, that they were little more trusted by Moolraj than by ourselves, or by each other. The country was, of course, in a doubtful state, but it was in our own possession, and that our communications were perfectly secure was shown by the circumstance of large remittances of specie being brought to the camp without loss or hindrance. Major Edwardes, too, whose intuitive perception of affairs around him appears no less conspicuous now than when he was acting on his own discretion, had judiciously pointed out certain stations at which succours coming to the enemy might be intercepted by small detachments, and had even contrived to outstrip Shere Singh himself in the race of intrigue and counterplot. There seems, therefore, no kind of reason to doubt, that the British General may, to say the least, hold his own with perfect ease until the army which is now assembled at Ferozepore brings all ideas of resistance to an end.

#### CEYLON.

The Legislative Council met on the 2nd of October.



Lord Torrington, in his opening speech, stated that it "was his earnest desire that martial law should be terminated without delay," seeing that "the pretended King has been captured, and that not only many of his partisans and followers have been brought to punishment, but important disclosures made which will completely establish the guilt of the originators of the late conspiracy." He made a favourable representation of the state of the revenue, but in vague and general terms. Lastly, he announced that "the entire expenditure of the colony, fixed as well as contingent, would be brought under the review of the Legislative Council." The Council met again on the 4th; a bill of indemnity was presented and read a first time. A proclamation was issued on the 4th to the effect that martial law would terminate on the 10th. The number of persons tried by courts-martial of participation in the insurrection was 120. The pretended King of Candy was taken at Matelle, on the 21st of September. Information of his whereabouts was given by a Kandian. He is said to have been gardener to Alwis Modliar. He is understood to have been liberal in his revelations, as far as others are concerned, and to have implicated all the head men except six. Lord Grey's despatches relative to the constitution and functions of the Legislative Council appear to have excited general and intense dissatisfaction.

#### CHINA AND THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

Advices have been received from Hong Kong to September 27th. Tranquillity prevails at Canton. At the other ports some uneasiness seems to be felt from the uncertainty respecting her Majesty's Government's intentions next April about carrying out the arrangement of Sir John Davis; nothing appears known to the Colonial Government. The *Overland Friend of China* notices a disagreement between the imperial commissioner at Canton and Mr. Davis, the American envoy there. More specific details are contained in a postscript to a letter from Canton (dated the 27th September) to the editor of the *Straits Times* at Singapore:—

CANTON, SEPT. 27.—The new governor of Canton, who affects a supercilious bearing towards all foreigners, and refused some months ago to grant an interview to the Spanish ambassador, has contrived to get into an awkward squabble with the Minister of the United States. For some time the governor refused to fix a day for receiving Mr. Davis, and when he at last appointed one he did so while that gentleman was absent at Macao. Mr. Davis, as soon as the intimation was conveyed to him, sent word that he would wait on his Excellency at the time appointed, and left Macao without delay, but was retarded in his progress up the river by contrary winds, and reached Canton a day too late. He sent an explanation and expression of his regret to the governor (Seu), requesting that another day might be fixed. To this application an answer was returned of so insolent a tenor that Mr. Davis deemed it inadmissible, and returned it with a note to the following effect:—"I shall wait a few days more for an apology, and if that is withheld, it remains for me to decide whether at once to blockade the river or proceed to the northward to see what I can do there. The 'Plymouth' and 'Treble' (ships of war) now here, and the 'Ohio,' line of battle ship; the 'Dolphin,' 10 gun brig; and the 'Princeton,' steamer, shortly expected, afford ample means to enforce my demands."

We have advices from Labuan to the 24th of September. The "Meander," with the Governor, Sir James Brooke, from Sarawak, was expected in the course of a few days. The health of the place had not been altogether favourable. It is now certain that in its present state there is a fever incident to it, which, although not violent or dangerous, is extremely debilitating. During three months about forty or fifty cases had occurred, with eleven deaths (two Europeans, masters of vessels, seven Chinese, and two Malays), but the great mortality is attributed to want of early attention. No case that had received due care had proved fatal.

LOSS ON RAILWAY PROPERTY.—The November circular of Messrs. Ralton and Sons, sharebrokers, Manchester, draws a fearful picture of the loss which has been sustained by the holders of railway property:—"Our circular of the 20th of April last, stated the difference in the value of railway share property, between its highest and lowest fluctuation to January, 1847, to be a depreciation of upwards of £45,000,000. (At the end of that year, 3,816 miles were open to the public.) In April, 1848, the depreciation had increased to the amount of £65,000,000; and at the middle of last month (October 14), to upwards of £120,000,000, i.e., nearly one-sixth of the national debt! . . . Parliament has already, up to the end of last session, authorized capital to be raised for railwaying the United Kingdom to the extent of £326,643,217: of which the sum of £195,317,106 has been absorbed by finished works, or those in progress; leaving the sum of £131,326,111 to be called up, should it be required. Taking all railways in the aggregate, as they stood about the middle of last month, and comparing their market value with the capital paid up, they could not be rated at more than about *ten shillings* in the pound!"

ST. MARY-LE-BONE BANK FOR SAVINGS, 76, Welbeck-street. Established 6th July, 1830.—Comparative statement of progress, at specified periods, during the last seven years:—

	Open deposit accounts.	Sums invested with Nat. Debt Com.
On the 20th of November, 1842	£13,349	£285,382
" " " 1843	14,130	319,496
" " " 1844	15,124	350,089
" " " 1845	16,301	356,954
" " " 1846	17,280	348,643
" " " 1847	18,119	301,663
" " " 1848	19,019	291,386

D. FINNEY, Secretary and Actuary.

#### POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, November 23, Two o'clock.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The *Fetes* in celebration of the constitution took place on Sunday. At least 100,000 persons assembled on Sunday evening in the Champs Elysees and its neighbourhood to admire the illuminations and fireworks, and immense masses of people likewise met at the Barrière du Trône and at the Observatory. Another banquet took place, at a late hour, at the Chateau Rouge, called the Banquet of the Democratic and Social Press, at three francs a head. The president was the Abbé Lamennais, and almost all the members of the party of the Mountain in the Assembly were present, including M. Ledru Rollin. The number of guests was above 2,000. Speeches were delivered by the leading members of the Mountain, including M. Ledru Rollin. There was a good deal of confusion and disorder, and on many occasions efforts were made to expel certain parties. The meeting, however, separated at a late hour, without any serious conflict. On the same night a female banquet took place, at which 1,200 were present, including 200 children. A political dinner was given on Monday by M. Odillon Barrot, at his country house at St. Germain, at which several members of the Buonaparte family, including Prince Louis, assisted. Several of the leaders of the moderate party were also present. *Le Semur*, the organ of the Protestants of France, has declared itself in favour of General Cavaignac. The Legitimist club of the Rue Duppat declares, on the contrary, that it will support Prince Louis Napoleon. The *Courrier Français* has taken up, in a strong manner, the candidature of M. de Lamarine. A letter from Marseilles says, that in Provence alone the General will have half a million of votes.

THE CENTRAL GERMAN GOVERNMENT have sent Messrs. Simson, vice-president of the Assembly, and Hergenhausen, to Berlin, in order to cause the decision taken by the National Assembly on the 14th instant to be carried into effect.

A letter from Rome, received in Paris, states that M. Rossi (Foreign Minister of the Pope) was stabbed in the breast as he was proceeding to the Chamber of Deputies.

PRUSSIA.—The Burgher Guard of Berlin has sent 600 deputies to different parts of the country, in order to come to an arrangement with the various political societies and Burgher Guards of the cities and the provinces respecting the attitude which should be taken in the present state of affairs. The *Constitutionnel* of the 20th says:—"It is announced to us as certain that the King of Prussia has charged M. Grabow, formerly President of the National Assembly of Berlin, to form a new cabinet. If this news be confirmed, the conflict, so fatal for the future of the monarchy, which has arisen between the crown and the legislature of the country, will be solved in the manner most in conformity with the wishes of the pacific part of the population. It is reported that Potsdam and Stettin are in a state of siege."

AUSTRIA.—Our correspondent in Vienna, writing on the 15th inst., speaks of growing discontent and opposition in the minds of most of the inhabitants, even amongst many who were formerly staunch friends of the Government. The proclamations issued, admonishing the people to abstain from inflammatory discourses, and calling upon the well-meaning to unite in defeating the ruinous plans of the agitators, had little effect; the people still think the only way of settling their differences is by the edge of the sword, and that barricades are the most natural means of remonstrance. At least a third of the weapons taken from the arsenal are still in the hands of the people, and when the general disarmament was proclaimed, in spite of a rigorous search the suburbs contributed little. The new ministry has not yet been formed.—*Times*.

HUNGARY.—A telegraphic despatch from Baron Wessenberg announces the retreat of the Hungarians beyond Tirmau, while a correspondent of the *Grazter Zeitung* from Bruck mentions the fact of Baron Jellachich having passed that place by special train on his way to Croatia, where he is to take the command from Count Dahlen.

#### REPRESENTATION OF WEST YORKSHIRE.

Yesterday, the Hon. Charles Wm. Wentworth Fitzwilliam commenced his canvassing tour of the West Riding of Yorkshire, as a candidate for the representation of the Riding in succession to Lord Morpeth, now Earl of Carlisle. After walking through the coloured cloth hall, accompanied by Jas. Brown, Esq., T. W. Tottie, Esq., John Sykes, Esq., and other merchants, the party ascended the steps in the area, where Mr. Brown briefly introduced his friend, Mr. Fitzwilliam. Mr. Fitzwilliam then explained his political sentiments, and underwent a severe catechising at the hands of Mr. F. Carbutt. The latter gentleman announced that a meeting of deputies was to be held at Normanton, on Wednesday, to decide whether they should bring forward another candidate. Mr. Richardson then questioned the candidate on the subject of Catholic Endowment. His replies were significant:—

Mr. Richardson: Holding the opinions on the endowment of religion by the State expressed in the report (of the deputation to Mr. Fitzwilliam), how would you, as a legislator, deal with the Established Protestant Church of Ireland, which is the church of a very small minority?

Mr. Fitzwilliam: The Protestant Church of Ireland has now property, and perhaps by some arrangement of that property the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church might be paid.

Mr. Richardson: The number of Roman Catholic

people in Ireland is about seven millions, and of those connected with the Protestant Church about half a million; will you be prepared to give the Roman Catholics a fair share, according to their numbers, of the church property?

Mr. Fitzwilliam: I have already said that as the Protestant Church in Ireland has property, by some arrangement—I cannot say how, as it has never been proposed—the Roman Catholic clergy might be paid.

Mr. Richardson repeated his question in another form. Mr. Fitzwilliam replied: Gentlemen, this question has never been discussed; therefore, it is impossible to give a definite answer upon it.

He then called upon all those who considered Mr. Fitzwilliam a fit representative to hold up their hands. Only three or four hands were held up. Mr. Richardson then called for those who thought him unfit, to show their hands, and nearly all were held up.

Mr. Alderman Bower and Mr. W. Brooke both spoke in deprecation of Mr. Fitzwilliam's claims, as did a Mr. Barron and a Mr. Purland, a working-man, who promised to give £5 if another candidate were brought forward. Mr. E. Baines was also called forward, and he declared that he could not support Mr. Fitzwilliam, though fully sensible of what his father had done for reform in past times. At length it was announced that Mr. Roebuck, the late member for Bath, was in the crowd, and there was a call for him to come forward.

After some delay, Mr. Roebuck was formally introduced by Mr. Peter Fairbairn.

Mr. Roebuck said, that in obeying the call made upon him, he appeared there in a private capacity only. He could not presume to obtrude himself for their suffrages before a constituency of that sort, without that species of formal and direct and deliberate indication which became them, and which was requisite for him. He could not presume to have that sort of standing in the world, to thrust himself among them [laughter]. If they had any desire for another candidate, why did their leaders confine themselves to talk and whining lamentation? [hear.] The learned gentleman then went on to canvass the mode in which Mr. Fitzwilliam had come before the constituency.

At a quarter before two, Mr. Fitzwilliam and his friends retired from the hustings, and the meeting broke up. Though Mr. Roebuck made no particular reference to his own political views, an opinion is beginning to prevail that he will be nominated as a candidate at the Normanton meeting this day (Wednesday).

ALLEGED DEATH OF IBRAHIM PACHA.—It was reported in town, last night, that Government had received intelligence of the death of Ibrahim Pacha, whose immediate decease was caused by an attack of cholera.

POPULAR EDUCATION.—A lecture was delivered last evening in Crosby-hall, by the Rev. Mr. Curwen, on the subject of vocal music as a branch of popular instruction. This gentleman appears to be an enthusiastic, and at the same time an able and intelligent, votary of the great cause of education, and justly estimates the diffusion of music as one of the means of softening, refining, and elevating, the character of the people. He has introduced into certain large Sunday-schools under his superintendence a method of vocal tuition devised by himself; and the object of his lecture was to give an account of his method, and to give practical illustrations of its operation by means of a large body of pupils, who sang a number of harmonized airs adapted to pleasing and popular poetry, and went through the various exercises whereby they had acquired a knowledge of the scale and facility in the use of all the intervals. We cannot at present give any details of his method, nor are we prepared to deliver an opinion as to its merits when compared with other systems. It differs wholly from the methods both of Hullah and Mainzer; its peculiar feature being, that the knowledge of the scale, and of the principles of tonality, are taught by means of a new mode of notation. Mr. Curwen, however, was at pains to point out that this mode is not meant to supersede the ordinary notation, but only to impart the above elementary knowledge in the simplest and easiest manner, so as to prepare the pupil for encountering the anomalies and difficulties with which the ordinary notation abounds. To talk, at this time of day, of abolishing the established system of notation, would be altogether out of the question. Crosby-hall was crowded to the doors last evening by a respectable audience, who listened with great attention to the lecture and its vocal illustrations. The lecture was clear, frequently eloquent, and delivered with great felicity of manner; and the accuracy, delicacy, and expression of the singing were calculated to give a very favourable impression of a method of instruction which had produced such results. At the close of the lecture the thanks of the meeting (which was an open one) were carried by a general burst of applause.—*Daily News*.

PROJECTED VISIT TO PARIS.—Arrangements are now in progress for the introduction of some fifteen hundred of the good citizens of London, for a certain sum, to the gaieties and gravities of the French capital. The chief projector of the trip is Colonel St. Parent, who has served in Algiers, but who has been for some years resident in this country. The arrangements will be completed, we hear, in about a fortnight.

#### CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22.

Our supplies of foreign grain are again on the increase. We are in receipt of a quantity more than sufficient for our buyers; the markets are, consequently, very dull at declining prices. The duties to-morrow will be, English; 9,100 qrs. Arrivals this week:—Wheat, 1,060 qrs. English; 210 qrs. Foreign. Barley, 370 qrs. English; 210 qrs. Irish; 860 qrs. Foreign. Oats, 910 qrs. English; 8,200 qrs. Irish; 3,300 qrs. Foreign. Flour, 1,280 sacks.



From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for Advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Lover of Truth" asks a "Lover of Ireland" to furnish us with the number of Irish criminals in England and Scotland, and to see in what proportion they stand to English and Scotch criminals.

"A Protestant Churchman" does not suit us.

"J. E. S." We shall wind up with such comments as will neutralize the danger. We thank him heartily for his suggestion.

"W. J. W." If brief, we will insert his communication, as from a correspondent.

"A Subscriber," &c. Conder's "Analysis."

"E. P." The Royal Institution is the only scientific society we know of where lectures are delivered during the day.

A correspondent inquires, "What are the best authors on the anatomy of man, and medicine?" One of the best works on human anatomy is Dr. Jones Quain's "Elements of Anatomy," a new edition of which, by Dr. Sharpey, has just been published. Dr. Carpenter's works on physiology are the best. Of these there are three:—1. "Principles of Comparative and General Physiology;" 2. "Human Physiology;" 3. "Elements of Physiology." With regard to medicine, Comstock's "Dictionary of Medicine" (not complete), Watson's "Lectures on the Practice of Physic," Williams's "Principles of Medicine," are amongst the best works published.

"J. H." Next week.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1848.

#### SUMMARY.

DOMESTIC politics are, as is common at this period of the year, barren of interest. With the exception of the movements connected with the West Riding election, which we have commented upon elsewhere, scarcely a topic presents itself to public notice. The recent municipal elections, as our readers are already aware, have turned up a fact or two not unworthy of attention. A letter of a correspondent in another column, refers to one of this character at Oxford. Unhappily, it is far from being singular. A Mr. J. Hemmings is returned to serve on the Council—he refuses to sign the declaration referring to the Church of England—and after some discussion his election is pronounced void. On the law of the case we cannot offer an opinion. On the tyranny exhibited in it—thanks to Whiggery—we can speak but in one tone—that of unqualified indignation. But whilst a State-church exists, we have no reason to be surprised at these manifestations of the principle. The true, and only consistent policy of Dissenters, is one to which they give but a tardy and reluctant expression—agitation for the effectual severance of the Church from the State.

Ireland—we believe we must tell the same melancholy story of her—general distress—partial disturbances—dark prospects. The gentry declare their inability to pay the poor-rate—perhaps, truly, although the precise meaning attached to the term "inability" in Ireland, is sometimes difficult to determine. But if it be so, in a *bona fide* sense, what a fact is it! What volumes does it suggest. A rent-roll of £17,000,000 unable to bear a poor-rate of £1,000,000, in a land exempt from direct taxation. What an immense proportion of the property must be mortgaged! What glimmer of hope, in such case, for the employment of labour, skill, and capital, upon the soil? The *Times* complains of the landlord interest for beginning to grumble at the burden of the Church. Ah! does the shoe pinch there? then the end is not far off. But poor Ireland is doomed to get worse before she can get better. The law-courts are busy with the famous writs of error. In Martin's case, the application has failed. This, then, is the finale of insurrection—a beggarly and pedantic discussion of legal quibbles—a contest of verbal hair-splitting between well-fed lawyers. Alack! it is Irish all over.

A threatened revival of slavery in Jamaica is attracting the notice of the philanthropic. The subject was illustrated by the letter of our correspondent inserted in our last week's number. We always suspected the immigration scheme, so loudly advocated by our political economists, to be liable to this perversion—and the planters of Ja-

maica were not likely to be wanting to their own instincts, in turning it to account. The country must look sharp—or the twenty millions, the purchase money of negro emancipation, might as well have been thrown into the sea. We are glad to observe that the communication of our correspondent has pushed the subject into prominence. It is high time that this and other colonial delinquencies were thoroughly exposed, and effectually checked.

In all probability General Taylor is the new President of the United States. The election took place on the 7th instant, one day prior to the departure of the last packet, so that the returns only from those states which are in the neighbourhood of New York had been received. But the majority in favour of the Whig candidate was so unexpectedly large, that his election was regarded as a *fait accompli*. We have at present no certain information as to the extent of support Mr. Van Buren received, but apparently it was very slight. The better and earlier organization of the friends of the other two candidates—a dread of the success of so dangerous and bellicose a politician as General Cass—coupled with the character for moderation which General Taylor has acquired—probably induced many adherents of the Free-soil party to give their votes to the latter. In the person of General Taylor, moderation has achieved a triumph. His success indicates the reaction of public opinion against the meddlesome and aggressive policy personified in Mr. Polk. Although a slaveholder, the tenour of his speeches and letters leads to the conclusion that he will act in unison with the majority of Congress on the question of slavery, whatever that policy may be, while his views on the subject of war and the annexation of new territories to the Union are unequivocally in favour of peace and non-intervention in the affairs of other countries. Carried into office by the Whigs he does not profess himself a partisan of their political creed, but holds aloof from all recognised parties. We cannot, therefore, regard his election as seriously detrimental to the anti-slavery cause, which has not been decided by the late election. That battle will be fought upon the floor of the legislature, where the recent demonstrations of the Free-soil party will produce a powerful effect, notwithstanding the rejection of their candidate. The order and quietude which has marked the election of the new chief magistrate of the United States is a topic of wonder to our Tory journals. They attribute it to indifference. We should rather be inclined to set it down to the influence of free institutions. Give a nation the means of expressing its opinions through the medium of a constitution, and it will soon cease to have recourse to violent and illegal modes of agitation.

It is not unlikely that the contrast between the manner of electing their President presented by the United States and France respectively will prove very unfavourable to the latter. But it must be recollected that the latter country is new to the exercise of the right, and unused to be consulted by its rulers in the affairs of government. Nations do not learn the art of self-government in a day. According to present appearances the efforts of M. Thiers and his bureaucratic friends to bring contempt upon the principle of popular sovereignty by promoting the return of Louis Napoleon, do not succeed. The chances of General Cavaignac's election increase daily. A majority of the representatives of the people, and of the Catholic clergy, have declared in his favour. The hitherto united Moderates and Legitimists are divided on the question. The friends of peace and order are unremitting in their exertions to enlighten the electors on the real merits of the two candidates, and the prospect of Louis Napoleon's election on the sole ground of his being his "uncle's nephew" fades away before the common sense arguments of his opponents. Another three weeks may finally dissipate the delusion, if such it be, that the French nation are willing to lend themselves to the reactionary plots of political adventurers.

The position of affairs in Germany becomes daily more complicated. The hopes of the adherents of German unity are for the present at an end. Austria laughs to scorn the demands and the threats of the central government. Elated with their sanguinary triumph over popular freedom at home, the Emperor's military advisers have severed the last link which bound them to Germany by the cold-blooded execution of Blum, the Leipzig deputy. A thrill of horror and indignation ran throughout the empire on the receipt of the news. The apparently studied insult and violation of international right involved in this act of brutal vengeance has exorted from the Frankfort Assembly an unanimous demand for reparation, and a resolution "to take the most energetic measures to cause those persons to be tried and punished, who took part, directly or indirectly, in this arrest and execution." This is, in fact, a demand that Windischgrätz and his council of war shall be punished. Whether the Central Government possesses the means of putting this sentence into execution is somewhat doubtful. It is evident that the Frankfort Assem-

bly and the military régime at Vienna cannot long exist together. The wisdom of those German patriots who, in the midst of almost Herculean difficulties, matured and carried out the plan of a popular central government, is now strikingly exemplified. Frankfort is, at the present moment, the last refuge of German freedom. The King of Prussia, whether or not he is able to go through the contest with his fellow-subjects single-handed, will be unable to ride rough-shod over their liberties, now that they are backed by the Government of the Empire. If he is not check-mated by his sturdy and enlightened subjects, he will be compelled to succumb to the moral influence of the Frankfort Assembly. Reaction has reached its limits in Germany, and amidst the temporary success of military rule may be discerned the indications of a speedy triumph of popular sovereignty.

#### THE BERLIN STRUGGLE—MORAL FORCE.

Two incidents, akin in character, and in result, may serve to introduce to the notice of our readers the subject which the events of the week have thrown uppermost. They are soon told, and the moral of them is instructive.

In a small country town, not many miles distant from the metropolis, a dissenting minister of grave, ungainly, and Puritanic temper and habits, eked out his scanty income, and widened the range of his influence, by receiving into his house some half-dozen young men, and aiding them in preparation for the Christian ministry. It happened that during the early part of this period, the genteel world was infected with a mania for frizzled and powdered hair. Our youths, more careful of their gentility than their sense—a failing far too common—resolved one day upon conforming to the fashion, slipped off in concert to the hairdresser's, and returned with skulls upon their shoulders exhibiting all the external phenomena of respectability. The dinner hour arrived—the students, becurled and bepowdered, took their usual places at the frugal board—and the tutor made his appearance. As soon as his eye caught a glimpse of the scene before him, his mind was made up as to the mode in which to rebuke the absurdity. Quick as thought he made a low bow to the youngsters, took his stand behind them, and persisted with unruffled serenity in playing the waiter to their highnesses. Authority, instead of being asserted was laid aside—not a word of reproof was uttered—the assumption of the lads was allowed to a much further extent than they had thought of pushing it—and the hour of their triumph became an hour of inexpressible shame and torture to them. Need we add that they never again appeared with frizzled and powdered locks?

The second story is but a variation of the first. During the prevalence of the cholera seventeen years ago, an inspection by the clergy and gentry of the cottages of the poor was carried on, in some instances, with offensive indelicacy. A few indignant cottagers took counsel together, and hit upon a method of retaliation which appeared to promise no little sport. They walked in a body to the house of the squire, knocked at the door, and sent in by the footman an intimation that, with a view to benevolent and sanitary purposes, they had come to look over his premises. The squire chanced to be a man of sense. He came out immediately—treated the self-appointed deputation with profound courtesy—showed them into his drawing-room and bade them be seated—formally introduced his wife, and gravely told her, in their presence, the nature of their errand—handed them refreshments—and took them, blushing, stammering, and reluctant, into every apartment of the house—and at last dismissed them with many thanks for their disinterested visit. Every man amongst them, on their return home, felt and owned, that he had been thoroughly beaten.

Now, what in each of these cases was the secret of the complete victory achieved over headstrong assumption? The answer seems obvious—the perfect isolation of it—the cutting it off from all contact with external antagonism—the adjournment of all contest from an outer to an inner sphere—the placing of assumption front to front with reason and conscience—leaving that battle to be waged and decided within a man's own mind, which he can only fight with complacency and advantage on ground exterior to himself. This gives to the moral force method its immense superiority over that of physical force.

The inhabitants of Berlin have set out upon the sure road to triumph—all now depends upon their keeping strictly within it. They have learnt a valuable lesson from what has occurred at Paris, Milan, and Vienna—and, to all appearance, have profited by it. To arbitrary proclamations they oppose mere passivity of obedience. The Constituent Assembly is prorogued—is removed—but there is no riot. The military enter their city in great force—they present no obstruction—they avoid all collision. The Burgher Guard is declared dissolved—it dissolves forthwith. A general surrender of arms is called for—the surrender



quietly takes place. Bravo! These Berliners understand the game—and patient continuance in their present course will assure them a bloodless and permanent victory. How so? it may be asked. We answer, Thus:

In the first place, a merely passive attitude on the part of the citizens will deprive the King of Prussia and the reactionary chiefs who prompt him of their sole advantage. In organized physical force, in the materials for war, in the dangers incident to their employment, in the consequences staked upon their issue, armed authority has an immense superiority over armed insurrection. All despots would prefer to decide a contest with their people by an appeal to military force—and by fixing attention upon the material, to divert it from the moral, aspects of the struggle. On the one arena, they can elicit sympathy, attract admiration, win renown—on the other, they stand alone, unadorned, naked, under the scrutinizing eye of public opinion. In the one case, feats of arms, in which their instruments excel, are brought into contrast—in the other, principles of policy. Under the first system, it is their aim to strip others, of reputation, influence, power—under the last, they are compelled to do justice, or to strip themselves. A monarch sword in hand against opposing subjects, sees glory in his position, and rejoices in his work—a monarch sword in hand against a passive people, who have thrown away all weapons but thought, becomes ridiculous, first to others, then to himself. Arms, organization, ammunition, are just made useless—for, in the present day, no tyrant can slaughter or sack an unresisting city. From a mere trial of strength, the Berliners are putting the issue of their differences with Frederick William upon the simple merits of the case. His assumption, finding no external antagonism, stands isolated, and uncovered—the one centre of the world's gaze—and he is more or less than man who, uninfluenced by resistance, can consciously occupy a false position, when all the world is quietly looking on.

Again, almost everything is gained against an adversary—whether king, party, or people—when you have set their own reason against their passion. The citadel, anxiously as they may strive to conceal it, is in your own hands. The garrison is divided against itself, and can go through with no enterprise courageously. The Berliners, by the course they are adopting, are forcing the King's attention from what they are doing to what he himself is doing, and are compelling him to pass judgment, day by day, not upon their conduct, but upon his own. He becomes to himself, not the conqueror, but the victim—and instead of that flush of pride which he might have felt in prescribing terms, undergoes the humiliation of pleading hollow justifications. In fact, he is adroitly converted into a dependent, where he had hoped to play the judge. To a man of dynastic ambition, such a posture of affairs must soon become insupportable. With fury, fury may fight—with meek endurance it cannot, for any length of time. The violence of the ocean swell which dashes, splinters, undermines, and sweeps away, the solid rock, throws up on a sandy beach a constantly increasing barrier to its own progress. As in a siege, cotton-bales are a more effectual defence against artillery than stone walls, so in contests between kingly power and popular rights, a passive attitude presents a surer resistance to the encroachments of authority, than national guards, fighting myriads, or street barricades.

And then, is the sympathy of an on-looking world nothing? Is it a trifle to be skilfully manoeuvred clean out of the reach of it? Men may care little about being villains—but they do not like to be taken for such. Tyranny, consciously beyond the pale of all men's good wishes, is its own tormentor. A crown is but a bauble, unless it be the cynosure of surrounding eyes. A sceptre, even of unlimited sway, is coveted chiefly as a wand of enchantment wherewith to command the homage of men's minds. The highest throne upon which humanity can sit would be left vacant if its occupant should be audibly and continuously saluted with a universal hiss. Monarchs are but men—mostly very weak men—and much of their importance, and most of their ambition, lives in the admiration of their fellow-mortals. Any course, therefore, which puts them on the wrong side in the world's esteem, is a course which, sooner or later, leads to victory.

Within the last twelve months, much ridicule has been cast upon what has been termed “the moral force humbug.” Happily, they who thus despised what it is plain they could not comprehend, were doomed to exhibit their power of political regeneration to the observation of all. Chartism in England, Repeal in Ireland, Red Republicanism in France, were professed by physical force advocates, and were sought by physical force appliances. And they have become a byword of reproach—things only mentioned to be laughed at. Berlin, we fondly hope, will profit by the warning—and, to the utter discomfiture of her monarch, will prove that, as the power of woman is in her weakness, so the political invincibility of peoples is in

their passive endurance. The resolution *not to do* is the most formidable obstacle to tyranny to which man can resort.

#### THE CLOCK THAT WON'T STRIKE.

In a recent article on the West Riding election, we spoke of that vast constituency as “the great clock” of the political world—and added, that when it strikes the hour, all men may know what time of day it is. With profound regret, not unmingled with shame, we have now to state, that on the present occasion, it is not likely to strike at all. In brief, it is too plain that serious opposition to the lad Fitzwilliam, there will be none. The Whig nobleman's nominee will probably walk the course—and the West Riding constituency will be dumb.

Dumb, we say—for the success of the Hon. Charles Fitzwilliam can hardly be regarded as possessing more than a negative character. The fact, considered in connexion with all its antecedents, cannot be interpreted as the sanction of the Liberal constituency to his occupation of the fellow-seat with Cobden. Accident, want of preparation, fear of expense, mismanagement, or mutual misunderstandings—any or all of these may be quoted with some show of reason, as accounting for the absence of an antagonist—but sympathy between the mass of the electors, and the candidate for election, can hardly be pretended. The result, consequently, will not be the voice of the West Riding, but its silence.

And yet that silence, at such a time, and under such circumstances, how melancholy, how calamitous, how fatal! It indicates want of courage—want of heart—an indifference, even more to be deplored than zeal in a wrong direction. Of such silence, our rulers will be prompt enough in taking advantage. They will read in it, a permission to pursue their extravagant course, to stand in the way of Reform, and to endow, as soon as may be, the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland.

We fear that this deplorable result is mainly to be ascribed to defective leadership. From the first, there appears to us to have been a lack of energy, courage, and enthusiasm. In stating this as our impression, we cast no imputation upon individuals. It may be, that such is the anomalous state of parties in the Riding, that no individual influence could have affected the issue. But a meeting of delegates once a week—when every hour was precious—does not strike us as very business-like—and a deputation to request Mr. Fitzwilliam to withdraw, could hardly promise more or less than a waste of time. Promptitude, decision, boldness, were peculiarly requisite—but of these qualities little has been displayed. The opportunity, in fact, has somehow or other, slipped through the fingers of those who should have turned it to account. The time for action has been dawdled away.

The deplorable failure will not, we hope, be without its ulterior uses. Even shame occasionally rouses us into a higher moral life. But its immediate consequences will probably be of a character, which all friends of progress will sigh over with regret. It will settle the Endowment question—of this we have not the shadow of a doubt. It will leave the Whigs undisturbed in their self-complacency. It will lend new authority to the parasites who whisper in the ear of Lord John Russell, and interpret for him the feelings and the wishes of the country. It will weaken the influence of Richard Cobden at a moment when his position required to be strengthened and fortified. In a word, it will leave the present system an unobstructed path. We had hoped to see the turn of the tide, which ever since the Whigs came into office, has been on the ebb. Our hope is now deferred—for how long, it would be vain to conjecture. The vessel of the state is aground—some years may elapse before she floats again. But should a storm of popular indignation smite her whilst in her present hopeless, and helpless condition, it is questionable if she could hold it out. Such is our apprehension—and the West Riding election, it is certain, has not contributed to dissipate it. May the event be less gloomy than our fears! and may Providence overrule for good the mistakes and shortcomings of man!

#### SECESSION OF THE HON. AND REV. BAPTIST NOEL.

From the inquiries we have made, we believe that the rumour which has reached us respecting Mr. Noel's intention to secede from the Establishment is well founded. We are informed that he has announced his resolution, in a letter, to his chapel-wardens, but states that he shall continue to officiate at St. John's Chapel for a short time longer. The public will no doubt soon receive an authentication of the statement, from Mr. Noel himself, together with his reasons for taking so important a step.

We have since been informed, on trustworthy authority, that the above rumour is strictly correct, and that in a few days Mr. Noel will probably make a public statement of his reasons for seceding from

the Church, but that he will not resign his pastorate until Midsummer next. We understand that the Church and State question is the only cause assigned for the step.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF WORKING MEN.

We are glad to learn that in many parts of the country institutions have been established with a special view to the mental and moral improvement of the working classes. In Norwich there is a reading-room for the working classes, at which lectures have been delivered by several of the Dissenting ministers and other influential inhabitants of the city. Of this institution the *Norfolk News* says:—“The library has been enriched by several valuable contributions from S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P.; J. H. Gurney, Esq.; Rev. J. Crompton; Rev. W. Brock; C. R. Freeman, Esq.; Mr. Massingham; Messrs. Jarrold and Sons; Mr. Hickleton; Mr. M'Cree; and other gentlemen. The reading-room is open every evening, Sundays excepted; the tables are well stored with newspapers, pamphlets, &c., and the subscription is as low as a shilling per quarter.”

We have also received an account of the establishment by the working-classes of Margate of a Christian Mutual Instruction Society, which has been in existence a twelvemonth. Our correspondent says:

The Margate Christian Mutual Instruction Society, which has now arrived at the first year of its existence, and whose members, during the winter months of last year, delivered 27 lectures, on moral, historical, scientific, and other subjects, has lately recommenced its operations, now the summer months have passed away. It opened with a tea-meeting, at which upwards of 100 were present, notwithstanding that it was a wet and unpleasant day. It has already been arranged for a series of lectures to be given by some of the members of the Society, some of which have been delivered to numerous gatherings. The above Society was formed on November 11, 1847, by six individuals, two of whom have since left it, in a private room, in which its meetings were first held; it has steadily progressed, and its present number of enrolled members is 44; we expect it will soon number 60. The Society is becoming generally known, and is fast receiving the countenance and approval of many; some gentlemen of the town have promised to give a lecture occasionally, and already one of the Dissenting ministers has consented to deliver a lecture shortly on the Evidences of Christianity.

An esteemed correspondent at Bristol sends us the rules of the “Bristol Working Men's Mutual Improvement Society,” with the following preliminary remarks:—“The Society is original, very recent, and its birth-place is Bristol. It is singular that its establishment should be simultaneous with the offer of your columns to this powerful and improving class of society. Here, it is clear, are working men who bow to the New Testament code. May the time not be far distant when our country and the world shall be studded with such institutions as the ‘Bristol Working Men's Mutual Improvement Society.’”

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE BRISTOL WORKING MEN'S MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

1. That this Association be called the “Bristol Working Men's Mutual Improvement Society.”
2. The principle upon which this Society is based is, that of the Divine obligation of every person to promote the happiness of the human family to the extent of his or her ability.
3. The object of the Society is, to diffuse the greatest amount of good—morally, intellectually, and physically—among the greatest number, at the least possible expense.
4. That the rule of conduct to be recognised by this body in all their meetings and intercourse, shall be that of the moral code of the New Testament.
5. Persons of both sexes are admissible, on the recommendation of two members.
6. Each member shall subscribe at least One Penny per week, or One Shilling per quarter, to be paid in advance.
7. That no debt shall be contracted, unless the means be in the hands of the Treasurer for defraying the same, which shall be done forthwith.
8. That a President, Treasurer, and Secretary, with nine other members, chosen by ballot, annually, in the month of September, shall constitute a Board of Management, and report their last year's proceedings, together with the Treasurer's account, at their annual meeting.
9. That a meeting of this Society be held weekly for readings, conversations, discussions, or lectures, on any subjects of general interest, excluding party politics of a local nature, and controversial theology.

We trust that this excellent example will be followed in other towns. Where such institutions as that established at Brighton cannot be set on foot, a society like this might be commenced at a trifling cost of labour and money. We shall be glad to hear of any practical steps taken by the working classes, and their friends, throughout the country, with a view to their mental and moral improvement.

LAW OF ENTAIL IN SCOTLAND.—A writer in *Tait's Magazine* for the present month remarks:—“Scotch entails lock up the land, not only from the creditor, but from the nation, and doom to perpetual sterility large portions of a country already too narrow for the wants of its inhabitants. Three-fourths of the land of Scotland is entailed. The English nobility have discovered that they can entail to perpetuity in Scotland, and are availing themselves by purchasing Highland estates.”



## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

## THE TAKING OF VIENNA AND OUR REACTIONARY PRESS.

(From the Daily News).

Our reactionary politicians have certainly been indulged to the full extent of their desires in the bombardment and sack of Vienna and Viennese liberty. Their hero, Windischgrätz, has raised himself to the absolute military power, declared to be the only salutary one for Austria; and in his use of that power, the panegyrics and sympathy of Whig and Tory have accompanied him. Wherever the popular party, or those ruffians who cannot be prevented from mingling with such and sullying it, have committed any excess, this is instantly trumpeted forth, exaggerated, and held up to execration, as the natural act of a people in effervescence and insurrection, whilst the far greater atrocities committed by a disciplined army, under the command of a princely leader, are set down as the laudable exercise of authority, as a salutary and warrantable vindictiveness.

Nothing can have been more exemplary than the conduct of the Viennese in their two insurrections, with the exception of the murder of the war minister, Latour. The first insurrection was conducted without loss of blood of any kind, and even after the second, the most obnoxious individuals were shielded from harm, and life and property respected, notwithstanding the base calumnies of the caterers for our Tory press, who depicted the students and work-people of Vienna as indulging in lust and rapine, whilst the brave General Bem was said to have run off with a large amount of treasure.

Eye-witnesses who have compared Vienna in the power of the Croat soldiery, and whilst in the power of the insurgents, have depicted in our own columns the frightful difference. The unorganized reign of the people was one of peace and mercy compared with the devastation and wholesale murders perpetrated by the Croats and their courts-martial. The press can tell of none of these things—there is no longer a journal in Vienna. Even correspondents can but guess at the number of scores sent to execution. Some of the students, yet spared, are destined for Siberia. But the crowning atrocity has been the cold-blooded murder of Robert Blum.

Mark the circumstances in which this struggle took place and was carried on. A popular insurrection was first provoked by the bad faith, the lying assertions of the ministry, of whom the treachery was proved by the discovery and publication of their own letters. These revealing the purpose of the government in sending away the German regiments to Hungary, the people rose to prevent it. The troops in Vienna, though composing a large and efficient force, retired in the most cowardly manner. And the Diet, as well as the town council, were left under the influence of a successful mob. The Diet and town council instantly undertook to calm the people, and they succeeded. They despatched envoys to the Emperor, to the military commanders, announcing their desire to restore things to order, and submit to the imperial authority. The generals received these deputations. The Emperor, after his withdrawal, sent to Vienna for one of the ministers to come to him, countersign his ordonnances, and keep up the semblance of his constitutional government. For a great number of days the Viennese were not treated as rebels or insurgents by the court or its authorities. And so far were they from considering themselves so, that they refused to call the Hungarians to their succour, or to admit them into the suburbs of Vienna, a step that might have materially altered the future fortunes of the war. It was only after Windischgrätz had collected an army and invested Vienna with an overwhelming force, that the court threw off the mask, and, refusing the Viennese any save utterly impracticable conditions, proceeded to its bombardment and military reduction.

In the midst of the struggle between Court and Diet, a struggle that was not as yet a civil war, Robert Blum, a leader of the liberal party in the German Diet of Frankfurt, arrived at Vienna. That Diet represented Austria as much as any other part of Germany, and Blum came to give his counsels to the liberal and constitutional party in Vienna, as he had every right to do. The Austrian people, government, and court, had acknowledged itself part of Germany, part of the great empire represented in the Frankfurt Diet, so that Blum could not be considered an interloper or a foreigner. He was on German ground, and in his right to come and offer liberal counsel. He did not occasion the insurrection. It was flagrant ere he arrived. He made liberal speeches, but it was at a time that the Emperor and government still treated with the Viennese. He was not a captain or a fighting man; he might have appeared in arms, for no one was permitted, nor was it safe, to appear without them. But in no wise has it been shown that Blum overstepped the natural conduct and duty of a deputy of the great German Diet.

Nevertheless, he was tried by court-martial, and sent to execution. Some insist that this atrocity was a defiance to Frankfurt and its Assembly. Strange that the court of Austria should defy an Assembly whose first act was to elect one of its princes to the head of the empire. The court is said to have been consulted, and to have ordered the execution. We believe it. Robert Blum, a man sprung from the people, and who attained his eminence by his oratorical powers, had been the second to Ronge, the religious reformer, who founded neo-catholicism, and whose movement struck the most sensible panic into the breasts of the Jesuits and ultra-Catholics of Austria. Rongemade these priests and their patrons

tremble for the maintenance of their tenebrous influence. We have little doubt, therefore, that the order for Blum's execution proceeded from the ultra-Catholic faction around the Emperor, with the Archduchess Sophia at its head; and that he was murdered, not so much for being a German liberal, as an eloquent champion of religious reform.

Such was the martyrdom at which our blood-loving and freedom-hating Tory and Whig writers rub their hands in fiendish, illiberal, and intolerant glee. This is what they call the cause of order—this the salutary justice and the sacred character of monarchy—these the merciful results of that military rule, before which Whig and Tory press each morning prostrates itself, like Musselmén before their own promised Mecca. Narvaez, Radetski, Windischgrätz—such are the demi-gods, such the admired statesmen, of the English aristocratic press in the year 1848.

## THE REAL ENEMIES OF FRANCE.

(From the Manchester Examiner.)

Foes, far more insidious than the Red Republicans, threaten France. They work with the weapons of intrigue and cajolery—they neither avow their principles nor state their policy—they affect an outward conformity with the new institutions, but neither co-operate for their consolidation nor work for their security. They are the statesmen, placemen, diplomatists, and patriots, of the late dynasty. What they could not conserve, they fancy they can restore. They are the self-styled *capacités* of France—*doctrinaires*, who would centralize all powers in a *digue*, and have a king to reign, themselves to rule.

This is the Thiers policy of the professed moderates of the National Assembly. They withhold their confidence from General Cavaignac because he is a Republican, and refuses to undermine the institutions he has sworn to protect. Every one of these men avowed, at their election, unqualified adhesion to the Republic. They are now plotting, covertly, for its overthrow. They have refused to support General Cavaignac as a candidate for the Presidency. They are openly advocating the claims of Prince Louis Napoleon. The merits, character, or fitness of the Prince for such a distinction they do not affect to recognise. They regard him solely as an instrument much more likely than General Cavaignac to be used for their own purposes. He is the representative of monarchical ideas, and a step between the destruction of the Republic and the restoration of a dynasty. This policy—founded upon treachery, dissimulation, and a cowardly disregard of national interests and personal honesty—can neither realize the hopes of its projectors, nor secure what France so imperatively needs—a firm, just, and wise government.

France is divided between Monarchists, Buonapartists, and Republicans. It is said that France is not republican, but monarchical. If the population were polled it might possibly prove so. But the ideas of France are republican. She has none of the permanent elements of monarchy in her social organization. She has no aristocracy—no primogeniture—no established church—no middle class, habituated to, or impressed with, the traditions of a popular and constitutional monarchy. Her middle class is the offspring of revolutionary changes; it is the growth only of thirty years, and has been struggling all that time with the fiction of constitutional sovereignty, which has left no reverence for the reality behind it. The territorial class, the peasantry, are neither Monarchists nor Republicans—they are politically indifferent. The traditions of the Empire dazzle them; but it is Napoleon, not monarchy, which they worship. Whatever the population may be numerically, the living forces of France are republican. Her literature is essentially so, and the only classes that are the real adherents of monarchy are the Legitimists, and the Bureaucracy, which has fulfilled all the functions of government for the last five-and-thirty years. Now the Legitimists are Monarchist by sentiment and tradition. They are a small class, possessed of considerable territorial influence. But they are not Constitutionalists. The Bureaucrats are the Monarchists of routine, the practised administrators of France, who have shared all the patronage, and fulfilled all the functions of the state. They are a powerful and an able class, but they represent the machinery only, not the elements of government. It is this class which presents the most formidable obstacle to the successful working of republican institutions. What they want in numbers, they supply by tact and ability. By habit and association they are supporters of the Orleans dynasty. They are now in alliance with the Legitimists and Buonapartists in opposition to the Republic and Cavaignac. They may overthrow the Republic, but they cannot constitute a Monarchy. With Prince Louis Napoleon as the Chief of the Executive, they will serve him as they have served General Cavaignac,—support all the acts of his administration that may damage his popularity, and then convert the odium they have helped to accumulate into an instrument for the promotion of their own ends. This is their policy. It cannot succeed. It may precipitate revolution after revolution, but can consolidate nothing.

## RESTORATION OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

(From the Spectator.)

If you have watched the broad blue swelling disc of the ocean on a bright calm day with light snatches of breeze, but without a cloud to veil the sun, you have seen the shadows cast across the surface by the viewless air. Such bodiless shadows flit occasionally across the press, and one perhaps has scarcely yet passed—the shade of a solemn expectation that

there was to be some reuniting of the Conservatives, and the reorganization of that party in the House of Commons. On the presumption of such an event, the journals of the two sections have been making overtures to each other, in the name of their respective clients, and throwing out conditions; and even a leading statesman has given countenance to such hopes. In his Lynn letter, Lord Stanley alluded to such a reunion as a thing within the range of possibility—he spoke of “the great Conservative party which recent events have unfortunately divided, but whose harmony and combined action, as far as may be found practicable, appear to me to be all-important to the best interests of the country.” Whereupon journalists fall to specifying the terms of the union. The grand point debated is, whether there shall be a reunion to include Peel or exclude Peel.

The Anti-Peel party expects the most deplorable disasters if the Conservatives should remain divided, but seems to regard the late premier as the very impersonation of calamity. The fact is, that the Tory section of the Conservatives is conscious of its own feebleness, and desiderates the numbers that still adhere to the member for Tamworth; but to reaccept him, would be formally and finally to abandon Toryism, and in that case the party would lose its individuality. The programme of a party based on the exclusion of the member for Tamworth would be a novelty; and as some of the best men must remain with him, it perplexes one to know where the Conservatives would find their Premier and Cabinet Ministers. They could not fill up a Ministry without falling back upon Colonel Sibthorp and Mr. Hudson.

The restoration of “party” is a dream with some, a humbug with more. Nobody believes in it; but writers keep up the form, just as playhouse managers write “Vivat Regina” or “The free list is suspended.” But “no party can long subsist by a fantastic allegiance to its own pretended shadow!” there will be no “Conservative” party, except in the enduring sense of the term as applied to the body of practical prudence in the state. Still less can party exist in virtue of a mere wish for such a thing. Party is a fact, not a plan. If there is some great thing to be done, and if there resides in the country a power of causing it to be done, that power calls into existence its own party. “Principles” won’t do; they make the spirit of party, but not its body: men must be agreed not only in principles, but also on the thing to be done in carrying out those principles, before they can become a party cognizable and available in active politics. But at present there is no set of men in the state, which, even if it has some latent policy, will give substance to that policy in tangible measures. The reason why our statesmen cannot get up a party is, because there is nothing for it to do. The Tory, Protectionist, or Anti-Peel section of the Conservatives, cannot get on because it has no projects, no ideas, nothing to do. It has nothing but a sigh and a tear for what has been. Like a superannuated old man, it still thinks in the past, and that which it supposes to be action is but the feeble vain gesture of a waking dream. This want of settled enterprise proves the want of men. If the country is so cast down as they believe it—if its danger is so great, its abasement so deplorable—they should have a settled enterprise to raise and restore it. They can invent nothing: they have no plan before the country; nothing, bad or good, for which any “party” of substance and magnitude could wish to see them in office—nothing, simply nothing. The utmost that can be said of their best man, besides his copiousness of words, is, that he is not Sir Robert Peel. They have, then, no faculties, no faith, no force of character, to qualify them even as candidates for office. They are of no use to the country, nor can they inspire it with much alarm.

Nor is there any other section of statesmen with a plan or a settled enterprise. Men are wanting. Except the Government *de facto*, which rubs on with a minimum of practical service, there is nobody that masters the wants of the country—that possesses the resources of invention or the courage of devotion, to propound a scheme of action. How will writing supply the want?

MURDER AT CARDIFF.—A long feud produced by competition for work between the Cardiff men and a number of Irishmen working there, has ended in murder. The Irishmen had underbid the Welshmen on the works of the South Wales Railway and at the docks; and in the streets the other night there was a disturbance. Lewis, a Welshman, asked Connors, an Irishman, what was amiss; an angry answer led to a squabble: as Lewis went away, the other threw a stone at him, hitting him on the leg: the Welshman gave chase to his assailant; but on their closing, the Irishman plunged a knife into his opponent's body four times, causing almost instantaneous death. On the next evening, the exasperated populace attacked the dwellings of the Irish, broke their windows, burst open their doors, and burnt some of their furniture; and had it not been for the interference of the police, a serious riot would have ensued. They also attacked the Catholic chapel, demolished the windows, and did considerable damage to the priest's house.

THE MANCHESTER ATHENÆUM held its annual soirée in the Town-hall on Thursday. There was a crowded attendance of “well-dressed persons,” including a large proportion of ladies. Lord Mahon was chairman, and delivered a speech on the advantages and fraternizing influences of science and literature. Mr. Mark Philips, Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Bright, and some other gentlemen also spoke.



## REPRESENTATION OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

An adjourned meeting of the Liberal electors of the West Riding of Yorkshire, was held at Norman-ton on Friday, to receive the result of the interview between the Hon. C. W. W. Fitzwilliam, and the gentlemen deputed from the Wakefield meeting, on the previous Friday, requesting him to resign in favour of some gentleman who would be more likely to receive the support of the whole of the Liberals of the Riding at the present moment, in consequence of a rumour being very prevalent to the effect that Government contemplated some endowment of the Romish priesthood of Ireland at no distant day; also to consider whether any candidate should be put in nomination on the principles enunciated at Norman-ton; and, if so, what gentleman should be nominated to contest the Riding with the Hon. C. W. W. Fitzwilliam. There was a large attendance of delegates and other gentlemen present. F. Carbutt, Esq., the ex-Mayor of Leeds, presided.

Three names were mentioned at the delegate meeting, but only two were put to the vote. The names were those of Sir Culling Eardley Eardley, Mr. George Goodman, of Leeds, and Mr. Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham. One delegate, from the Lancashire side of the Riding, incidentally named Mr. Henry Vincent, but neither his name nor that of Mr. Sturge was formally proposed. After a long and anxious deliberation, it was thought that the feeling of the districts was favourable to a contest, and under this impression it was proposed that Sir Culling Eardley Eardley is a fit and proper person to be put in nomination in opposition to Mr. Fitzwilliam. It is said that there has been a correspondence between Sir Culling Eardley Eardley and one of the gentlemen of the Executive Committee, and that the hon. baronet had not refused to contest the Riding, if he were requested to do so. Be this as it may, upon the votes being taken as to the propriety of putting him in nomination, the question was answered in the negative by a very decisive majority. It was then proposed that Mr. George Goodman, of Leeds, is a fit and proper person to represent the Riding. Upon a division, there was also found to be a majority against Mr. Goodman's nomination. Matters having taken this turn, it was deemed inadvisable to proceed further that day, and the meeting, therefore, passed a resolution, re-appointing the Executive Committee, and empowering them to take what steps shall seem to them necessary.

The *Leeds Mercury*, in a second edition, states that, according to present appearances, Mr. Fitzwilliam will walk over the course, attributing the circumstance to the expense of contesting so vast a constituency, and the difficulty of finding a man able and willing to enter on a competition with the aristocratical interest. Our contemporary announces this probability with shame and regret; but, unless there is more spirit among the electors than was displayed at the meeting of delegates, fears that in three weeks the Riding will have Mr. Fitzwilliam as its member. The causes which will contribute to this result are stated to be:—

1st, the name and influence of his family, regarded as the head of the Whig party in the West Riding, and therefore supported by the Whig nobility and gentry, as well as by a number of respectable merchants and professional men; 2nd, the ability and determination of his father to spend the requisite money to contest the election; 3rd, the pressure of the times, especially in the commercial and manufacturing districts, preventing them from subscribing to resist the dictation of the house of Wentworth; 4th, the determination of the Tories to support him, out of gratitude for his father's support of Mr. Denison last year against Mr. Cobden, and also from a belief that he approaches nearer to their views than any person likely to be his competitor; 5th, the difficulty of finding in Yorkshire a candidate possessing the wealth, station, and popular influence, that would render him likely to be proposed against Mr. Fitzwilliam, and at the same time willing to enter the lists with him; 6th, the indisposition to go out of Yorkshire for a candidate; and 7th, we fear, the insufficient sensibility of the public to the lamentable evils, civil and religious, that would attend the universal-endowment policy, which Mr. Fitzwilliam supports, and the first step towards that measure, namely, the endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood of Ireland.

With regard to Sir Culling Eardley Eardley, and Mr. George Goodman, we are told neither was thought likely to fight a successful battle against the combined Whigs and Tories of the West Riding. The consequence was, that the meeting separated without proposing any candidate. "Much prudence and caution were displayed—too much, in our humble judgment; it seemed to us that there was too little reliance on the electors, both for zeal and for money." Our contemporary adds, that the election may take place, at the earliest, on the 7th of December, and, at the latest, on the 13th; but deems it probable that the former day will be fixed upon.

The Hon. Chas. Wm. Wentworth Fitzwilliam was announced to commence his public canvass of the West Riding yesterday, at Leeds; after which he will proceed to Otley; on Wednesday, to Knaresborough and Pateley Bridge. It is expected that he will meet with a noisy reception, as orange bills were plentifully placarded, inviting the electors to attend and hear Mr. Fitzwilliam, "and to express their opinion of his fitness to represent the West Riding."

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.**—The Gaythorn cotton-works, an immense pile of buildings in Albion-street, Manchester, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday. The works belonged to Mr. James Fernley; and they are said to have been insured to much less than half the amount of their value, which was £50,000. Eight hundred persons are thrown out of employ by the calamity.

## LIVERPOOL FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

On Wednesday evening a meeting of the above-named Association was held in the Concert-hall, Liverpool, which was numerously attended. The Association has for its object three important points—the reduction of the national expenditure, the economizing the collection of the taxes, and the substituting direct for indirect taxation; and the purpose of the present meeting was to expound generally the views of the Association, to indicate the extravagant expenditure of the Government, and to ask the co-operation of the public in their movement. On the platform were Charles Robertson, Esq.; John Finch, Esq.; John Smith, Esq., of the *Liverpool Mercury*; Richard Shiels, Esq.; Frank Boulton, Esq.; A. S. Stewart, Esq.; and Alexander Somerville, Esq., locally known as "One who has Whistled at the Plough."

CHARLES ROBERTSON, Esq., in the absence of the President of the Association, Robertson Gladstone, Esq., was called to the chair. After briefly complimenting the absent chairman, and excusing himself for filling that important place, Mr. Robertson went on to say, that it would be the aim of the speakers to deal with facts, such as could not fail to obtain attention, elucidatory of the enormity of the present mode of taxing the people, and the object of those taxes—the supporting idle and unproductive members of society: a system which imposed heavy burdens on those least able to bear them, and light ones on men whose position enabled them to contribute largely to the public expenditure—a system which, being essentially wrong, could not be made right, though backed by law and custom—such a system, taxing the poor to give to the rich, should meet with the reprobation of the country. He asserted, that the men placed in power to administer the sacred trust of the national treasure, had aided in squandering it by aggrandizing themselves and their connexions. These gentlemen were then on their trial, perhaps for the first time.

FRANK BOULT, Esq., then addressed the meeting. He adduced a host of facts and figures bearing out the principles of extravagant and unjust taxation; he approved of direct in preference to indirect taxation, notwithstanding the opinion of the editor of the *Times* on the subject. Of the blessing of indirect taxation a good instance was afforded by the customs, which, for the year 1848, were given at £21,000,000 odd. The lowest foreign coffee, quoted at 24s. per cwt., the value of which was 24d. per lb., paid 6d. per lb. duty; this was for the poor man's use; but the highest quality of colonial coffee, quoted at 120s. per cwt., only paid a duty of 4d. per lb. The same unjust difference between the amount of taxes paid by the poor man and the rich was instanced in the case of foreign spirits; gin, at a shilling a gallon, and cognac brandy being instanced. The duty on tea was 2s. 2d. per lb. Bohea, the original value of which was 2d., was taxed at the rate of 875 per cent., but gunpowder, the first cost of which was 4s. per lb., paid a duty of only 55 per cent. The article of tobacco paid no less than 1250 per cent. duty. Timber came next in the category, and was stated to be partly taxed and partly free, such as is imported for cabinet uses, as the making of furniture coming under the latter head, but when required for the purposes of shipbuilding, &c., restricted. Mr. Boulton from the customs glided to the excise, which, he said, was computed at, for the last year, £13,000,000. He wished to ask if any just reason could be given why Ireland should be exempt from the duty on bricks, soap, malt, and post-horses, and to inquire if it were the will of our legislature that the classes of this country should be driven into mud cabins, and to forego the use of soap, paper, sugar, tea, and coffee. He then went on to show that the duty on common bricks, selling at 12s. to 14s. per 1,000, was 6s. 11d. or 60 per cent. A million a year was thus produced, chiefly from this description of brick, the more expensive fire brick being comparatively lightly taxed. In the article of malt, too, the labouring classes were taxed to the tune of four millions and a half, this grain being chiefly consumed by them. The injustice of fine and coarse descriptions of paper being subject to one impost was spoken of, as well as the fact of soap paying 14d. per lb. duty. The department of stamps in turn passed in review; this department produces £7,000,000. Mr. Boulton happily illustrated the enormity of the advertisement duty, by contrasting the two descriptions of appeal to the public—an advertisement of a column in length, and one of three lines—the former fraught with the eloquence of Mr. G. Robins, and the latter setting forth the want of a servant out of place, yet both these very different interests contributed the same portion to the Treasury, one shilling and sixpence. The different kinds of bills were enumerated also, with a view to show that the small sums here also paid a much heavier proportion than those of large amount—a £2 bill being one shilling, while one for £3,000 was only 25s. Bonds in like manner—for one of £100, £2 must be paid; but if for the heavy sum of £20,000, only 25s. for each thousand was required. In like manner, the probate duty, though fairly enough adjusted when moderate sums were bequeathed, was singularly easy in the case of millionaires, ceasing to operate after the first £100,000. Mr. Boulton then came to the assessed taxes, which he stated amounted to £10,000,000. He again referred to the invidious exemption here in the case of Ireland, and also as regards our own farmers, and reverted to the act of 1816, which he described as acting prejudicially to the farmers, as well as to the inhabitants of towns, who, instead of the landlords, had to make up the deficiency in seasons of agricultural distress. The window-tax came in for the next share of scrutiny, and it proved to be based on the same principle as the foregoing, every window

up to a certain number after seven paying a tax of 8s.; but when the number came to forty-five, the tax suddenly fell to 1s. 6d. Thence the speaker went to the land-tax, which remains to this day precisely as when settled in 1692, at 4s. in the pound. This tax ought to yield £20,000,000, instead of the miserable sum of £1,100,000.

A. S. STEWART, Esq., followed, and chiefly confined his remarks to the expenditure entailed on the country by the war establishment. He took the entire population at twenty-eight millions, and dividing the responsibility devolving on each, as regards the national debt of £800,000,000, he found that every man, woman, and child in England, Ireland, and Scotland, was in debt £29. From the national debt Mr. Stewart went to our present liabilities for war. The army estimate for the present year was said to be £20,000,000, which, taking every individual at the rate of 14s. 3d. per head, to which add 20s. per head for debt, and there would be a total of £1 14s. 3d. due from each individual, which, in fact, was under the actual amount, inasmuch as this calculation includes infants, women, paupers, and the like, who pay no taxes. The standing army, rank and file, amounts to 123,992, of which 5,734 are officers, gentlemen who cannot stoop to business, yet do condescend to dabble in the commission market, for their own advantage. He would ask whether this large force was required, and would reply that it had been proved that our police was sufficient to contend with civil tumults. And as to the argument that this force was required in case of war, he rejected it as absurd in principle. He reprobated the system of colonization which required £250,000 to be expended, because we refuse to allow them to govern themselves. He contrasted the amount of exports with the cost of government, which showed, in the case of the North American colonies, that for every 20s. received for exports, 9s. was paid for expense; the exports for 1844 being £9,000,000, and the cost of government £4,000,000, whilst for the same year we received £8,000,000 for exports to the United States, in which only £15,000 was expended, which, in truth, would be still lower were it not for the fact of our paying more to our Ambassador at Washington than the Americans paid to their President. The speaker went on, with considerable force, to point out the items of expenditure connected with the army, and the enormities of fashionable regiments, which were most extravagantly over-officered. The following are a few of the statistics adduced:—the list of generals contains three kings, two princes, one royal duke, and one common duke, three marquises, six earls, four viscounts, nine lords, twenty-one right honourables, and nineteen honourables, making a total of sixty-nine. There are 131 lieutenant-generals, and 84 major-generals; total of generals, 284, which gives to each regiment two generals. The numbers of subordinate officers was shown to be on a scale of equal magnitude—a remark which also applies to the half-pay list, on which are 206 colonels, receiving each £1 7s. 6d. per diem for doing nothing. If we were asked why such things were allowed to exist, we would say it was owing to the monstrous law of primogeniture, which, in the words of Adam Smith, makes one child wealthy and all the others beggars; but this law was considered necessary to perpetuate the honour of our ancient and glorious nobility. Mr. Stewart concluded by urging the importance of unanimity amongst the middle and labouring classes to the success of the cause.

MR. JOHN SMITH then addressed the meeting; after which

MR. JOHN FINCH announced that the present was the initiatory of a series of meetings to be held on the evening of each third Wednesday in the month. He advised agitation as the only means of success, which had been shown by the Anti-corn-law League; and concluded by requesting as many as could do so to become subscribers to the association, the expenses of which, it was presumed, would not be more than £1,000 per annum.

**REFORM MOVEMENT.**—Several great meetings are about to be held at Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and other large towns, in connexion with Messrs. Hume and Cobden's reform measure. Many of the meetings will be attended by Sir J. Walsley, R. Cobden, H. M. May, L. Heyworth, and Henry Vincent.—*From a Correspondent.*

**STILL BETTER THAN CHLOROFORM.**—A few days back Mr. W. Rutherford, one of the officers of our county court, observed a man lying on the roadside, apparently writhing with excruciating pain, and surrounded by a woman and five or six children without shoes or stockings, one of whom approached soliciting alms, and stating that his father was bad with the cholera. "Ah," says Rutherford, "I can cure him of that," and immediately produced a constable's staff, at the sight of which the urchin took to his heels, shouting at the top of his voice, "Father, father! the horney is out! the horney is out!" The exemplary father immediately recovered his legs, and in an instant the whole gang, cholera-patient and all, took across the country at full speed.—*Cambridge Advertiser.*

**CAPTURE OF A MOORISH PIRATE.**—By the arrival at Southampton, on Saturday morning, of the "Pacha" steamer, from Gibraltar, the 11th inst., we learn the capture of the brig "Three Sisters," in the Mediterranean, by Moorish pirates. The crew succeeded in reaching Gibraltar, from whence the "Polyphemus" was sent in pursuit, and the brig was recaptured after a smart action. She was defended by 500 men. Of the crew of the "Polyphemus," Lieut. Wasey (commander) and three men were wounded.



## STATE OF PARTIES IN NORWICH.

(From a Correspondent.)

The state of parties in this city has, for the past two years, assumed a somewhat remarkable aspect. It may be in the recollection of some of our readers that at the last general election it was the intention of the leading local partisans of both factions, to settle the representation of the city upon the Marquis of Douro, and S. M. Peto, Esq., without consulting the electoral body. A very large portion of the Reform party, however, deprecated that proceeding, and introduced into the field Mr. J. Humphreys Parry. Although not the slightest approach to a victory was anticipated, yet that gentleman polled 1578 votes, and was defeated by the Marquis by a majority of only 150, and his triumphant return would have been effected had not the Whigs, to the number of about 250, given their support to the Marquis. As might be expected, this led to the estrangement from the liberal party of the more earnest supporters of Mr. Parry, and an independent party was thus formed. The first direct collision with the Whigs took place at the municipal election in 1847, when Mr. Blake, the gentleman who had hitherto represented the seventh ward, having rendered himself obnoxious by voting for the Marquis, (although a professed liberal,) was opposed by Mr. J. W. Dowson, a highly respected citizen, who seconded the nomination of Mr. Parry. So strong was the interest excited on this matter, that the non-electors formed themselves into committees for the purpose of preventing any undue influence, in the shape of bribes or threats, preventing Mr. Dowson's return; and large bodies of them patrolled the streets the whole of the night prior to the election, and detected some who were attempting to thwart their diligence. The morning of election came, and the excitement will not easily be forgotten. Although Mr. Blake was the colleague of the most influential gentlemen in the council, yet after a sharp contest he was defeated, and Mr. Dowson was victorious.

The new Reform party, thus encouraged, became desirous of uniting their strength with the view to further efforts. The Norwich Reform Association sprang into existence, and has done much, by the diffusion of political intelligence, both of a general and local character, to widen the breach between the two parties; the independent body being strengthened by the addition of the more wavering supporters of the Whig faction, which had rendered itself particularly obnoxious, and further jeopardized its existence as a party, by gross mismanagement of the corporate funds, and by increasing the local taxation. Sorely grieved at their position, or rather anticipating the effects of that position, they naturally looked suspiciously upon those individuals who had rendered themselves most prominent in opposing their conduct as a party, and their municipal extravagance in particular. Against Mr. J. H. Tillet, who introduced Mr. Parry to Norwich, and most earnestly protested against their general conduct in the council, their indignation was particularly manifested, and the Whig organ of the district gave vent to its wrath by the most virulent abuse of that gentleman. A desire on their part to eject Mr. Tillet from the Council at the then forthcoming municipal election was soon exhibited, and they were detected soliciting the aid of the Tories to effect that, to them, desirable object. Mr. Tillet was then the representative of the second ward; and to prevent the possible success of this pitiful and unprincipled scheme, he was requested by the electors of another (the eighth) ward to allow himself to be put in nomination, as a means of ensuring his return. He was thus a candidate for two wards. In the eighth, he was the opponent of Mr. S. S. Beare, another of the Whig supporters of the Marquis of Douro; Mr. Tillet's colleague in this ward was Mr. Pratt, a gentleman who was dropped by the Whigs from their list of aldermen for having given his support to Mr. Parry. We subjoin the numbers at the close of the poll for each ward, by which it will be seen that Mr. Tillet was placed triumphantly at the head of the poll in both:—

SECOND WARD.	
Tillet.....	224
Woolner (Tory).....	185
Chamberlin (Whig).....	107
Majority for Tillet, 117!	
EIGHTH WARD.	
Tillet.....	137
Pratt.....	114
Beare (Whig).....	108
Gedge (Tory).....	67

In the seventh ward, in which Mr. Dowson was the successful candidate the preceding year, Mr. J. D. Smith was introduced by the independent party, and was returned by a large majority. It will thus be seen that the consistent Reformers obtained a decisive triumph.

The Whigs, however, seemed determined upon revenge. They resolved upon the exclusion of Mr. Tillet from every committee of the Council, and, with few exceptions, adopted a similar course with respect to the other members of the independent party. This was frustrated by Mr. Tillet's very properly moving, at the first meeting of the Council, a resolution pledging that body to form its committees in such a manner as to give effect to the opinions of the rate-payers as indicated at the municipal election. This was carried by a majority of 28 to 17! It will thus be seen that the Whigs have reaped the fruits of their dereliction of principle; those of them who were members of the Council and voted for the Marquis having, with one exception, been rejected as their terms of office expired. We understand the real Reformers of Norwich intend commemorating their triumph by a public soiree

worthy the occasion. We trust they will hold on consistently, and redeem their city from its present—so far as the House of Commons is concerned—misrepresented condition. There is scarcely a constituency in the kingdom where, with an equal amount of earnestness and energy, the popular party might not achieve a similar victory.

**HENRY VINCENT!**—This indomitable champion of popular liberty, this eloquent expounder of public rights, is again in our midst, scattering around the pearls of knowledge, and infusing into the minds of the populace the undying principles of eternal truth. His reception has been most enthusiastic. The object of his visit this time, is to deliver a course of lectures upon the Commonwealth, to dissipate the erroneous views given of that celebrated period of our history, and to free the principal actors who achieve such mighty results, from the aspersions of hireling and bigoted historians. The time chosen for the delivery of these lectures is most opportune, the events therein detailed being applicable to, and forcibly illustrated by the revolutions of the present day. Never were the transcendent abilities of Henry Vincent employed to a better purpose—the theme is exactly adapted to his taste and style of oratory, and the effect, we need scarcely say, is overpowering. The exertions of this noble-minded man are untiring. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, he was lecturing in Ipswich. On Thursday at Bidestone, and on Friday at Woodbridge. Thus it is from week to week, and there is scarcely a city or town in England or Scotland “where his voice is not heard,” and where the invigorating warmth of his beaming influence has not been acknowledged and felt. And such is the man whom the “free and independent electors of Ipswich” have twice rejected as their representative! . . . The marked attention with which he was listened to, the numerous audiences who flocked to hear him, and the enthusiastic greeting with which every liberal sentiment that fell from his lips was received, evinced their regret that he was not recapitulating his own recent parliamentary career, as well as that of his compatriots two centuries ago.—*Suffolk (Ipswich) Chronicle.*

**BILDESTONE, SUFFOLK.**—A lecture was delivered here on Thursday evening last, by Henry Vincent, “On the Moral and Intellectual Improvement of the people.” On the motion of the Rev. John Cooper, of Wattisham, seconded by Mr. John Vime, of Bidestone, J. R. Prior was called to the chair, when he spoke in high terms of Mr. Vincent as an advocate and friend to civil and religious liberty, of the Peace Society, and education. The lecturer then rose, and by a suitable introduction gave many historical illustrations of character. He applied the caustic of satire to the aristocracy, to priestcraft, and oligarchical assumptions, against the best interests of the people, and held some of the scions of the lordly race in Parliament, and the army and navy, up to view as in a mirror. During the space of two hours the respectable and numerous audience were riveted and electrified, more especially towards the conclusion, when the lecturer passed from the moral to the intellectual force of the people, and he impersonated Liberty, “not as a gentle lady, reclining on a soft couch of green, fringed with flowers, but as a giant full of vigour and power.” On a vote of thanks passed to the Chairman, to which he responded on behalf of himself and the committee, the meeting separated, very highly gratified.—*From a Correspondent.*

**PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF CRIMINAL AND VAGRANT BOYS.**—On Friday the committee of the above society made a report, stating that they had effected the purchase of an eligible farm, of 130 acres in extent, for their new model farm, at Potter's-bar, Barnet. The building will be immediately commenced, on the designs of Mr. Moffat, the architect, and as soon as it is completed, the present establishment in St. George's-fields, Southwark, will be removed thereto. Prince Albert has undertaken to lay the first stone of the building, the subscriptions to which amount at present to about £3,500. The society's present plan of reformatory education in the new establishment will be modified by the introduction of two important improvements—viz., a system of domestic association which has been so successfully adopted at Hamburg, Mettray, and other continental schools for the reformation of juvenile criminals—the boys will be divided into families of 60 each, every family being accommodated with a separate house, and each individual taught, employed, and practised in all common domestic service as in a home, and, in addition, employed in husbandry, gardening, and the plainer mechanical arts connected with farm labour; they will also be taught to make their own clothing, and receive a sufficient amount of elementary instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

**VAGRANCY.—CITY OF LONDON.**—General complaints having been made of the increasing number of beggars in the streets of the city, the Commissioner has issued the following order to the police:—“The Commissioner orders that all persons found begging in the streets of the city be forthwith taken to the relieving officer of the nearest union; and if, upon investigation, it shall appear that the person is a known mendicant, let him or her be taken before the magistrate, or, if in the absence of such evidence, the officer refuses to give relief, then forthwith summon the relieving officer. A return is to be made to the chief office of the result of each case.—City Police-office, Nov. 17.”

**SOUTH ESSEX REGISTRATION.**—The result of the late revision of voters is a gain of 366 votes to the “Liberal” cause.

## IRELAND.

THE WRITS OF ERROR.

On Friday morning the prisoners convicted at Clonmel were brought down to the Queen's Bench, to verify and hand in the writs of error. They all, with the exception of Mr. S. O'Brien, who seemed somewhat depressed, looked cheerful, and though pale as from confinement, appeared to be in good health. Having signed the writs, the Attorney-General requested time to consider the course he should adopt—whether he should demur to the errors, and thus turn the decision into one of law, or join in error, and take issue on the facts. The court, of course, granted the adjournment asked for by the Attorney-General, and the prisoners were directed to be conveyed back to prison. The Court, during the proceedings, was crowded to inconvenience with members of the bar. The hall of the court was also crowded to excess. Outside there were very few persons, and there was no outward manifestation of sympathy on the part of any of the populace.

In the case of Mr. Smith O'Brien, on Saturday the Attorney-General joined in error, and the argument was fixed for Tuesday (yesterday).

In Mr. Martin's case, now under sentence of transportation, the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench have decided against the errors assigned, and confirmed the conviction. The prisoner has now no alternative but an appeal to the House of Lords. The friends of Mr. Martin were quite confident that the Judges would be, at least, equally divided in opinion upon his writ of error.

**SIR JAMES AND LADY GRAHAM** arrived in Dublin early last week, and have been guests at the table of the Chief Secretary. On Wednesday, Sir James and his wife visited the National Schools at Marlborough-street, and expressed themselves highly pleased at the scholarship of the youths. Sir James proceeds to the North of Ireland, on a visit to Lord Dufferin.

**MORE EXPENDITURE.**—Government have it in contemplation to build forthwith four new barracks, on an extensive scale, in Dublin, Tipperary, Ennis, and Clonmel. With the erection of these buildings, which will cost a great many thousands of pounds, and the building of sixty new workhouses next year, those engaged in the building, timber, and iron trades, are likely to have something to do.—*Cork Constitution.*

**REPRESENTATION OF LIMERICK.**—On the authority of “the friends of Mr. Smith O'Brien,” the *Limerick Chronicle* mentions, that no matter how the writ of error may be decided, he will not continue a member of the Legislature, “being determined, if exempt from penal restriction, never again to appear in public life.” It would appear from an address to the electors of the county of Limerick, from Mr. Samuel Dickson, that there are already four candidates in the field. Referring to an address from an anonymous candidate, Mr. Dickson says:—

I beg now most respectfully to state, that from motives of delicacy, and feelings of high respect for many valuable friends, I postponed publicly addressing you; but being aware that two other candidates, besides this anonymous gentleman, have been for months privately canvassing, I therefore felt it but right to acquaint my many friends of my determination, in the event of a vacancy, to solicit the honour of their support, as a resident landed proprietor, having no personal object to accomplish, but to obtain good measures for our country.

Mr. Fitzgerald, a barrister, and nephew of the Knight of Glin, has also offered himself as a candidate for the county. He conciliates the friends of Mr. Smith O'Brien by stating, that he would not have come forward if he had not ascertained that Mr. O'Brien intends, if the writ of error be successful, to retire from the British Parliament. Mr. Fitzgerald's principles approach “Repeal,” and he has most extensive connexions among the Limerick gentry.

**ALTERATION OF THE POOR-LAW.**—According to the *Cork Constitution*, there is reason to believe that very extensive changes are about to be made in the Poor-law in Ireland, and that the entire system will undergo very extensive alterations. “Attention is in the first place devoted to equalizing the unions in respect to amount of valuation, as it is intended to propose to Parliament to make the establishment charges of all the unions a uniform and general tax throughout the country, the paupers to be supported by their electoral divisions as at present. Every effort will also be made to bring the unions under one uniform system of management, and to devise such a system of supervision as will prevent the jobbing by contractors.”

**REMOVAL OF THE STATE PRISONERS TO DUBLIN.**—The State prisoners of Clonmel were taken from that place for Dublin on Thursday, in order to be present on Friday in the Court of Queen's Bench on the “assigning of errors” under their writs of appeal. At four o'clock in the morning, a company of the 64th Regiment marched to Clerihan, a village four miles on the road to Dublin; soon afterwards another company took its station in the outskirts of Clonmel, and a third drew up at the gate of the gaol. At six o'clock, a four-horse stage-coach and several of Bianconi's four-horse cars drew up. Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. Meagher, Mr. O'Donohoe, and Mr. M'Manus, entered the coach—the governor of the gaol and his constables riding outside. The cars were mounted by an escort of some 250 military and police. Detachments of cavalry had scoured the road in anticipation, and a cavalry force preceded and followed the coaches and cars. Before the cortège set out, the military and police were commanded to load their muskets: they did so with their usual air of precision and defiance, which greatly



startles bystanders, and did not fail to have a due effect on the crowd assembled on this occasion. The start was made at about six. When the coach containing the prisoners appeared in the street, the crowd set up a cheer, and many vainly endeavoured to thrust their hands in at the windows. This was productive of some slight confusion, but no serious fracas occurred. Mr. Meagher put his head frequently out of the window, saying, "Never mind, boys, keep quiet and peaceable; I'll soon be back; you'll have me standing for the borough of Clonmel yet;" and other similar soothing and encouraging expressions; which were, of course, loudly cheered. At Cashel, a great crowd had assembled to witness the procession, but beyond the cheering there was no demonstration to excite an alarm of turbulence or interruption. No greater delay occurred than that required for changing horses; and at Thurles, a special train being in perfect readiness, the escort proceeded on its way to Dublin without any interruption. A troop of Lancers and more armed police awaited the arrival of the train at the Kingsbridge station; and the prisoners were conveyed immediately to Kilmalnam Gaol. Mr. O'Brien looked rather delicate, but the other prisoners all appeared to be in good health. Several of their friends, amongst whom were some ladies, were at the station to meet them; and on the covered cars which conveyed the prisoners to the gaol coming out of the terminus a slight cheer was raised.

**MR. DUFFY'S TRIAL.**—The *Times* quotes the following extract from the *Dublin Evening Herald*, believing it to be "substantially correct":—"An occurrence has taken place of a very suspicious nature, and which will have the effect, in all probability, of further postponing Mr. Duffy's trial. This is the abstraction of an entire barony from the county jury-lists, which had been placed in the hands of Mr. Shaw, the printer, on Bachelor's Walk. In the circumstances attending this procedure there is conclusive evidence of contrivance and design."

**THE VACANT BISHOPRIC.**—It is stated that the Rev. Dr. Sadler, Provost of Trinity College, has declined the vacant see of Down and Connor, because of the heavy charge on its revenues left by the late bishop. It appears that Dr. Mant erected a new see-house, at an expense of £9,000, which must be defrayed within two years by the new bishop, whose representatives will have the right of charging a proportion of this amount against a future incumbent.

**SALE OF CONCILIATION HALL LIBRARY.**—On Wednesday the library of the Repeal Association, at the Corn Exchange, was set up by auction for sale, without reserve, to the highest bidder. The books disposed of produced rather high prices. The day's sale amounted to £130. What a change! And but few seem to regret it!

**IRISH INDUSTRY.**—A new paper has been just started in Dublin under the title of the *Industrial Journal*. The object of the paper is to develop the national resources, to increase Irish industrial activity, and to point out means of increasing Irish enterprise and production. Such an undertaking is of national importance, as Ireland's idleness has well nigh destroyed the people.

**IMPORTANT DISCOVERY (IF TRUE).**—Under this head, a correspondent of the *Southern Reporter* has the following:—"Within the last few days I have been informed on indubitable authority that some of the talented and scientific gentlemen connected with the Royal Irish Fisheries Company have discovered that 'the celebrated fishing banks of Newfoundland actually extend across the Atlantic to within 100 miles of Ireland!' and the quantity of fish on the said banks is more than sufficient to supply the markets of the whole world."

**THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE MR. MOORE.**—Three prisoners were on Thursday brought into Cavan on suspicion of being concerned in the desperate conspiracy to assassinate Mr. William Armitage Moore. On being brought into that gentleman's presence, however, he was unable to identify any of them as among his assailants, and they were consequently discharged.

**THE POTATO CROP.**—The *Banner of Ulster* contains the following gratifying statement:—"We are happy to state that most of the provincial papers which reached us during the past week fully confirm the statements we have from time to time made with regard to the potato crop. It now appears that in many districts in which the outcry was too generally raised that more than one-half of the potato crop was gone, not more than one-twelfth to one-twentieth have suffered. In many instances, too, so prolific has the crop been, that farmers have stated that, independent of those diseased, there has been little short of an acreable average."

**THE CLERGY OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.**—*Saunders's News Letter* says:—"The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland are now issuing sequestrations against the benefices of the clergy who are in arrear for glebe-house instalments. With heavy pressure of poor-rates on their reduced incomes, this step will bring utter ruin upon many incumbents."

**THE POLISH BALL** took place at Guildhall on Thursday, with an average degree of success—"it went off quite as well as many of its predecessors, and better than many." Some twelve or fourteen hundred persons were present—Lord and Lady Dudley Stuart of course, the Lord and Lady Mayoresse, several "Honourable" ladies, the French and Sardinian Ambassadors, and a sprinkling of M.P.'s.

## SCRAPS FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

There are at this time twenty newspapers published in the State of Iowa.

Mrs. STODDARD, wife of Rev. Mr. Stoddard, who has for four or five years been one of the missionaries of the American Board to the Nestorians, died of cholera, in June last, at Trebisond. She was on her way home with her husband, who was returning on account of his health.

The *Daily Republic* is the title of a new daily paper started in Philadelphia to advocate the Free-soil movement.

A couple of Belgian giants are now in the city for the purpose of exhibition. They are so long that it takes two days to exhibit them. An artist attempted to take a full-length of them and was compelled to take two separate pieces of canvass, and wrote "to be continued" on the bottom of the first. —*Cincinnati Globe*.

THE CALIFORNIA "GOLD."—We have seen an individual just arrived from California with *fifteen pounds of the Feather River "gold dust,"* sufficient for a sample, in his trunk, and although it shines seductively, it is only another proof that "all is not gold that glitters," being neither more nor less than a species of mica. The gentleman who brought it on, understood when he sacked it, its precise value, and had no idea that he was fetching precious ore; still he thought a fair specimen might be of service in these parts as a lesson to those who were hastily packing up their "duds" for the gold region. —*True Sun*.

**FREE-SOIL MOVEMENT.**—The Rev. Mr. Whittemore, of Cambridge, addressing a meeting in Philadelphia, said:—

He had been struck with the singular fact that almost every man he met claimed to be a first-rate Free-soil man. The Democrats—or those that called themselves so, though he knew of nothing in which they were Democrats, except the name—all said they were Free-soil. And so did all the Whigs. Riding to the city the other day in an omnibus, he came across an animal, known as a slaveholder. He avowed himself to be so, and did not seem to be ashamed of it—though, indeed, such was the colour of his face that one could not tell whether he blushed or not [laughter]. But even that man claimed to be a Free-soiler, as he did to be a Whig.

The following is a specimen of the Free-soil news we find in our spirited contemporary the *Boston Chronotype*:—

**GLORIOUS FREE-SOIL RATIFICATION MEETING IN NEW YORK.**—The Grand Torch Light Ratification of Free-soil came off in the Park, Monday evening, under Henry Everson as President, supported by 108 Vice-Presidents and 36 Secretaries. The Tribune estimates the attendance at 15,000. John Van Buren spoke in his best vein, and an able letter was read from Willis Hall.

### SLAVES.

They are SLAVES who fear to speak  
For the fallen and the weak;  
They are SLAVES who will not choose  
Hatred, scoffing, and abuse,  
Rather than in silence shrink  
From the truth they needs must think;  
They are SLAVES who dare not be  
In the right with two or three.

**EDITORIAL COMPLIMENTS.**—We should really like to know if the editor of the *Chronotype* is a married man. We are more than half inclined to the opinion that he is a surly bachelor, having been seriously disappointed probably in his younger days. We pity him. Come to Newport, old fellow, and we will do something for you even at this late hour. —*Newport Daily News*. This is all we get for being the father of more than a baker's dozen of the rising and risen generation, whose company we much prefer to communion with newspapers, though they be as fresh and spicy as the *News*. —*Boston Chronotype*.

**HYDROPATHY IN THE UNITED STATES.**—A correspondent of the *Boston Chronotype* writes:—"I observe your columns have frequently a chapter on hydrophathy. New England seems getting itself well sprinkled with Water Establishments, but as your readers may know, New York is not at all behind. As many as three have been opened in our State the past year, working as usual their remarkable cures, with a fair prospect of doing more."

**ABUNDANCE OF WIVES.**—A reliable correspondent sends us the following statement:—"There is a village in the land of steady habits and wooden nutmegs called 'Christian Hollow,' where may be found eight very respectable enterprising men, mostly farmers, who have been married to twenty women. One is now living with his fourth wife, two with their third, and five with their second wives; and it is a singular fact these families comprise almost the whole of the population of the neighbourhood." This is certainly a rare instance of unequal distribution. —*Boston Chronotype*.

**GENERAL TAYLOR SPREADING THE GOSPEL IN MEXICO.**—A note in the 287th page of the Democratic Review for October reads thus:—"It is related on irrefragable evidence, and is illustrative of character, that the American Bible Society forwarded to the Army of Occupation, several hundred Bibles for the use of the troops. These Bibles were, by order, used for cartridges and wadding. Some of the raw troops had compunctious visitings in relation to ramming down new Bibles into their guns, on going into battle, and their expressions of dissatisfaction having reached General Taylor's ears, he rode up to a regiment at Buena Vista about to fire, and called out with an oath, 'Now then, you cowardly fools, let us see how you can spread the gospel in Mexico.' That was the last speech heard upon earth by many a gallant soul which passed to

its account ere the concussion which followed died upon the ear."

**DISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO ENGLAND.**—The frequent contradictions as to the distances sailed by the Atlantic steamers has led us to the compilation of the following table for reference now and hereafter:—

By Mercator's sailing.	
Boston dock to Liverpool dock	2883 miles.
Battery, N. Y. to Liverpool dock	3084 "
Boston dock to Southampton dock	2883 "
Battery, N. Y. to Southampton dock	3156 "
By Mercator and Great Circle.	
Boston dock to Liverpool dock	2849 "
Battery, N. Y. to Liverpool dock	3033 "
Boston dock to Southampton dock	2849 "
Battery, N. Y. to Southampton dock	3087 "

These calculations allow for the *détour* made by the British steamers in touching at Halifax. —*Philadelphia Courier*.

**GROCERIES IN NEW YORK.**—In an address lately delivered by the Rev. Dr. Marsh, secretary of the Temperance Union, in the Presbyterian Church, Rivington-street, it was estimated that there are *six thousand* shops open every Sunday in New York where intoxicating liquors are sold contrary to law.

**THE DIAMOND RING CASE.**—At the Marylebone Police Office, yesterday week, a most extraordinary degree of interest was excited in consequence of its having been the day appointed for the re-examination of the Baroness St. Mart (formerly Miss Todhunter), who, on the preceding Tuesday was brought up in custody, and charged before the sitting magistrate, Mr. Broughton, with having stolen two valuable diamond rings, the property of Sir John Hare, under circumstances of a very singular nature, the particulars of which, as elicited on the first inquiry, must be fresh in the recollection of the public. Mr. Clarkson remarked that he should not in the present state of proceedings ask the magistrate to send the case for trial; he was desirous of an adjournment, and upon a future day he should be prepared to produce Mr. Fleay as an important witness in the matter. Mr. Broughton, who had paid the greatest attention to the case, considered that it was one which he should feel bound ultimately to send before a jury, but he should accede to Mr. Clarkson's request, and remand the accused, who would be brought up again next Tuesday. He was willing to take the same bail as before—viz., the Baron in £200, and another surety in £100—for the Baroness's appearance on the day named. The recognisances were renewed as required, and the parties then quitted the court. The investigation occupied nearly three hours. In the crowd assembled to hear the case, a person was robbed of his purse, containing £15 in notes and two sovereigns.

**THE CHARTIST TRIALS IN EDINBURGH.**—The trial of Grant, Hamilton, and Ranken, for conspiracy and sedition, which commenced on Monday week, was brought to a close on Tuesday evening, when the jury, after an absence of three-quarters of an hour, returned the following verdict:—"The jury unanimously find the charge of conspiracy against the three panels as libelled not proven. The jury also unanimously find John Grant not guilty of sedition as libelled. The jury unanimously find Robert Hamilton guilty of sedition, in so far as that he used language calculated to excite popular disaffection and resistance to lawful authority; and by a majority of one find Henry Ranken guilty of sedition in the same terms." Sentence was deferred. The High Court of Justiciary met again on Wednesday, when the Lord Advocate announced, that owing to some informalities in the proceedings, he did not intend to proceed with the trial of James Cumming, shoemaker, who is charged with conspiracy and sedition. On Saturday the High Court of Justiciary met for the purpose of passing sentence on Robert Hamilton and Henry Ranken. The Lord Advocate having moved the Court for sentence against the prisoners, Mr. Logan, for the prisoners, opposed the motion in respect of the terms of the verdict, which, he contended, did not amount to a verdict of guilty. The prisoners were charged in the indictment with doing certain things which were "intended and calculated to excite popular disaffection, commotion, and violence, and resistance to lawful authority." But the jury had merely found the prisoners guilty of sedition in so far as they used language "calculated" to excite disaffection, &c., and they had purposely left the word "intended" out of their verdict. After hearing the argument, their Lordships retired to consider their judgment, and returned into Court in about three-quarters of an hour, when the Lord Justice Clerk stated, that they would give their decision on that day week.

**LOSS OF TWO EMIGRANT SHIPS.**—Two American emigrant-ships, from Bremen, have been wrecked this week off the coast of Kent. The "Burgundy," with three hundred passengers for New Orleans, got upon the Long Sands: signal-guns were fired, assistance came, and every person was taken from the wreck. The people were landed at different ports—some, it is supposed, have been carried to France. All were in a destitute state. The "Atlantic" struck on the Goodwin: before aid arrived, four people had perished—the master, two passengers, and a boy. The remainder of the crew and passengers were taken off by Deal and Ramsgate vessels.

**MUNICIPAL HONOURS** appear everywhere to be at a discount. At Andover, lots were drawn to determine the election of mayor; and he on whom the lot fell protested against the hardship. At other places gentlemen have held out threats of paying the fine, if elected; and in a majority of cases, those who have at last stood have been elected without opposition.



## THE WOODS, FORESTS, AND ESTATES OF THE CROWN.

The Liverpool Financial Reformers have issued another paper, in which they say:—"Before considering the present management of the woods, forests, and estates of the Crown, it appears desirable to lay before the public a short sketch of the history of this national property. The estates of the Crown, enumerated in 'Domesday Book,' are 1,422 manors, 68 royal manors, 13 chases, and 781 parks, in different parts of the country; \* of which, while a small part was, no doubt, regarded as the private estate of the sovereign, and a further portion consisted of confiscated Saxon property, over which he would naturally exercise a conqueror's right, the great bulk consisted of what was, under the Saxon kings, denominated 'Folkland' (land of the people), and, as such, strictly inalienable under any circumstances. Fleta says, and is confirmed by Bracton, that 'it is unlawful for the Crown to alienate ancient manors or rights, and that every king is bound to resume the alienated property of the Crown;' and he adds, 'nor will prescription of length of time avail the wrongful holder of this property, for length of time in this case only aggravates, rather than lessens the injury;' and though this fundamental law was violated by nearly every sovereign in succession, we find frequent resumptions of all such illegal grants down to the reign of Henry VIII., with impeachments of ministers for procuring grants; and similar measures were proposed under James I., and even as late as Charles II.; but these fell through, the receivers of the stolen property being by this time too powerful; and by 21st James I. c. 5 (amended and made more effectual by 9th Geo. III. c. 16), it was enacted for their security, 'that a quiet and uninterrupted enjoyment, for sixty years before the passing of that act, of any estate originally derived from the Crown, should bar the Crown from any right or suit to recover such estate, under pretence of any flaw in the grant or other defect of title.' Queen Elizabeth had alienated Crown lands to a large extent, to save imposing taxes on the people; it would be well if her successors could assign any reason half as creditable for their dilapidations. James I. granted away the national property in foolish prodigality; Charles I., in order to avoid calling a parliament, and to make war upon his people. Cromwell sold nearly the whole of the Crown property, but the sales were declared void, and the lands resumed immediately on the Restoration by Charles II., who forthwith made away with a large portion in his turn, to provide funds for his debaucheries, and estates for his mistresses and their children; and William III., to establish and reward his Dutch followers and the promoters of the Revolution, so impoverished the Crown (the estates being almost all granted away), that an act was passed (1 Anne, c. 7) restricting all future grants and leases from the Crown to three lives or thirty-one years; the fact being, that the Ministry of the day consented to the measure because there were no estates of any consequence remaining for them to dispose of. There is, however, strong reason to believe that this law, like all others made for the same purpose, availed very little, and that the remnant of the national estates continued to be regarded by each successive king and ministry as a convenient fund, to be disposed of at their absolute discretion in jobbing and political corruption, or simple speculation, as might appear most expedient; and that effectual means were generally taken to prevent detection, or even inquiry, will appear from the voluminous reports to Parliament (A.D. 1787 to 1792) of the commissioners of inquiry appointed under George III., A.D. 1786. It is therein set forth, with due official lamentation, among other matters, that there were 'no maps, surveys, or other accounts;' 'not one plan of any forest which proved accurate;' the then late Surveyor-General, Mr. John Pitt, stating that none had ever come into his possession, and that he had endeavoured to supply the deficiency as far as possible from 'old books purchased at sales;' also, that 'he believed many grants had been made of which no record existed in his office;' the commissioners refer also to 'abuses' which they have discovered in the management of the forests; so that, on the whole, it can scarcely excite surprise to find, that the income from all the Crown property, which in 1660 was stated to be £217,900, exclusive of £45,698 then already lost, had, in 1787, dwindled down to £10,563 12s. 1d., with a prospective augmentation of £6,221 0s. 2½d. more; and this, though the real annual value, according to the latest surveys and valuations, many of which the commissioners are careful to inform us were by no means recent, and gave but a very imperfect notion of their actual worth, was £102,626 14s. 1½d. In looking over the list of Crown tenants, it is painful to find so many of the nobility and gentry of the land combining to defraud the public. 'Baron, and squire, and knight of the shire,' clergyman and layman, appear emulously scrambling for a share of the nation's spoils. A few specimens may be worth insertion here, as curiosities. The Duke of Bedford held the manors and estates of Ampthill and Millbrooke, valued at £508 6s. 11d. yearly, at a rent of £10 13s. 4d. per annum, to be raised to £50 after the Duchess of Marlborough's death, having paid a fine of £420 for the lease;† Lord Gower, a mansion and offices, worth £500 per annum, at a rent of £56 13s. 4d., with a fine of £170; Frederick, Earl of Carlisle, Lanercost Priory, with divers messuages and lands, value £213 7s. yearly, at £40 per annum, and £300

fine; Rev. John Fullarton, demesne land in the Forest of Gillingham, value £402 10s. for £32 10s. and a fine of £320; Lord Villiers, the manor of West Ashford, value £122, for £11 18s. 3d. per annum and no fine;‡ Rev. James Wilkinson, in trust, the manor and demesnes of Eckington, value £713 13s. 10d., for £46 1s. 6d. and a fine of £1,250;§ George Duke of Marlborough, Marlborough House and lands adjoining, value £600 per annum for £75 rent, and a fine of £30.

"In short, the large resources provided by our Saxon ancestors to defray the expenses of government, have been squandered, plundered, and nearly dissipated, and their place supplied by most oppressive and unequal taxes upon the industry of the people. William the Conqueror's income from this source was estimated at £1,061 10s. 1½d. per day, now variously computed to be worth, in our present money (entirely exclusive of the increased value of the property), from five to eight or ten millions per annum. Last year's (1847) net payment into the Exchequer from the woods, forests, and crown lands, was £77,000.

"In concluding this branch of the subject, the Association are reluctantly compelled to avow, that unless a sense of the dishonour of retaining property, obtained by such flagitious means, should lead any of the present wrongful holders of the people's inheritance and estate to restore it voluntarily, they see no hope of ever recovering any part thereof. That process would be so beset with difficulties, so complicated by a variety of opposing considerations at every step, as to be all but politically impossible. The facts detailed in this section, however, will not be without their weight in determining the proper rate of a land and property tax, and they teach impressively the practical lesson, that no government should ever be trusted by the people, without constant and vigilant inspection. This paper is merely introductory. The present condition and management of the crown property will be brought under review at an early day."

‡ Sold, in 1816, to John Williams, Esq., for £3,000.

§ Sold to various purchasers, A.D. 1818 to 1828, for £59,102 18s.

THE GOVERNESSES INSTITUTION.—A meeting of this institution was held on Thursday, at the Hanover Square-rooms; the Duke of Cambridge presiding. The Chairman announced that the Queen had granted the institution a charter, enabling it to hold freehold lands. The business of electing some annuitants and an inmate of the Asylum was entered on. The successful candidates were Miss Hollinur, a German lady, to be an inmate of the Asylum; Miss Harriet Forster, Miss Frances Allen, Miss Elizabeth Bell, and Miss D. P. Campbell, to be pensioners. It is stated that the candidates were ninety-five in number; and that the sixteenth on the list was Mrs. Mary Corder, whose description was thus registered:—"A governess in early life; and then opened a school to support her mother, dependent on her for twenty years. Beguiled into a marriage with a person of apparent respectability, whose life became forfeited to the law, her whole savings were spent in his defence, whilst his property was withheld by his surviving relatives. Her son, born in the time of her trouble, is of weak intellect—a burden instead of a support; whilst her own mind suffered so severely that she can scarcely attend to her own maintenance; afflicted also with deafness. Reference, Mrs. Admiral Butterfield, 2, Alfred-street, River-terrace, Islington."

NEW RAGGED SCHOOL.—On Friday night a public meeting to celebrate the opening of the ragged school under the Royal Infirmary for the Diseases of Children, in the Waterloo-road, was held at the York-road Episcopal Chapel, Lambeth. Mr. B. Hawes, M.P., took the chair, and observed, that if the scope and extent of ragged schools were humble, their object was quite the reverse. The ignorance, poverty, and destitution of vast masses of children in the metropolis called for the warmest sympathy and regard of a Christian public. Education, to be useful and profitable, must be brought down to the level of the most destitute classes. It was commonly supposed, that the scholars in the ragged schools would be utterly unmanageable; but experience proved that these children of misery and vice were open to the best impressions. The Secretary stated that the school would be opened on Sunday, and on evenings during the week. In the course of a few weeks it will be opened as a regular day school. The Rev. Mr. Bishop moved, "That this meeting approves the principle of ragged schools, and rejoices in their extension," which was agreed to. Mr. Hawes, M.P., having been elected President, and several routine resolutions adopted, the meeting separated.

THE SECOND IRON TUBE on the Chester and Holyhead Railway, at Conway, was safely fixed on Wednesday; and trains now run through it. The ponderous mass of 1,300 tons had been suspended by chains for ten days previously, swinging twenty feet above the Straits.

DEATH FROM SWALLOWING A PIN.—On Tuesday week an inquest was held at the Stockport Infirmary, on view of the body of a little girl, whose death it was supposed had been occasioned by accidental burning; but it turned out she had died from inflammation arising from swallowing a pin.

On Wednesday last Mr. Macaulay was elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University, by a majority of each of "the nations," in all fifty-two, over Colonel Mure, M.P., the late Rector, who was proposed for re-election. The numbers were—Macaulay, 255; Mure, 203.

## COURT, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

The vacant garter is to be bestowed upon Earl Clarendon.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty's guests, royal and gentle, having all departed, the Queen went on Wednesday with Prince Albert to pay a visit to the Queen Dowager, at Bentley Priory. On Thursday, Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, with a numerous party of visitors assembled at the Priory, made a trip to Harrow School. The Queen's intention had been made known only a few hours before the party left the Priory; but the gentry on the road erected arches of flowers and wove long avenues of evergreen wreaths on her route, and hailed her with warm greetings as she passed. Her Majesty rode in an open pony carriage with the Princess Louisa, Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, and the Marchioness of Douro and Lady Ashley. Prince Albert rode on horseback, in the company of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Earl Howe, the Earl of Denbigh, and other gentlemen. The visitors were met at the gates, and conducted to the school-room, by Dr. C. J. Vaughan, and the Lower and Assistant Masters. After a due exhibiting of school performances, and pointing out prize-gainers among the boys, the Queen was shown the names of eminent men carved by themselves in past times on their school-desks. "Samuel Parr," "Brinsley Sheridan," "Byron," "R. Peel," "Percival," "H. Temple" (Viscount Palmerston), "J. Robinson" (Earl of Ripon), and "Althorp" (late Earl Spencer). The library was visited, and the Royal autograph added to the list of signatures: the name of "Byron" being again observed there, with that of "R. Peel," as speech-reciters in 1804. A pilgrimage was made to the church, to see "what is now generally called 'Byron's Tomb' (poor Peachy's, whose less brilliant name is forgotten), from the fact of Byron's having occasionally, or, perhaps, habitually, resorted to that spot." The usual favour of a week's additional holidays at Midsummer next having been bespoken by the Queen for the boys, and Prince Albert having finished his gossip on education matters with the Head Master, the royal party departed through the village towards home,—lingering on the hill to view the beautiful prospect by a gorgeous sunset.

The Queen and Prince Albert returned to Windsor Castle on Friday.

THE QUEEN has made the purchase of a splendid piano of ivory, which combines within itself all the improvements in the arts of the pianoforte-maker, the mechanic, and the cabinet-maker, is completely veneered with ivory in sheets of from 14 to 17 feet in length, and 30 inches and upwards in width, from a single elephant's tooth, by a spiral process peculiar to M. Pape.

THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.—We are happy to learn that the Countess de Neuilly, who was very seriously indisposed, and obliged to keep her bed for several days after the arrival of the ex-Royal family of France at the Star and Garter, at Richmond, is now nearly convalescent. The Count de Neuilly, who is in the enjoyment of excellent health, was scarcely affected by the deleterious nature of the water which was supplied to the inmates at Claremont. The leaden and zinc pipes through which the water was conveyed to Claremont-house are being removed, and new ones substituted in their stead. The family, suite, and domestics of the ex-King and Queen number no less than thirty-eight persons, occupying between forty and fifty apartments at the Star and Garter hotel, which were engaged for one month. At the expiration of that period the family are expected to return to Claremont.—Times.

WELSH FLANNEL.—The Cambrian says that during the Queen's recent visit to the Highlands she happened to meet with a lady from Wales who was dressed in the national flannel. The Queen was much pleased with what was to her such a novel manufacture, and made many and particular inquiries as to what the material was, where it was manufactured, and even obtained from her fair informant the name and address of the humble weaver of the admired article. Her Majesty commanded that an order should be forthwith despatched to the weaver, who resides in Neath, for a large quantity of the same material to be sent to her immediately. The honest Cambrian, not being used to receive epistles from such high quarters, could not understand what it was all about; so he carefully folded up the letter and put it away, thinking this the safer course. The lady had by this time returned from her visit to the Highlands to the neighbourhood of Neath, and, thinking it not unlikely that the Queen might have ordered the man to be written to for the flannel, went to him, and asked if he had such a letter from the Court? Finding that he had received such a royal missive, but had done nothing with it, she informed him of the real state of the case, and, selecting from the astonished weaver's stock such flannels as she thought would suit, immediately despatched them to her Majesty. The lady had scarcely done so, when a second letter from the Queen was left at the man's house, demanding why the Queen's commands had not been attended to. It was only on Friday se'nnight that the much desired flannels were despatched. Should the Queen and the little ones make their appearance in Welsh flannel, there will be no doubt as to what will be the fashionable material for the coming winter; and Welsh flannel, which few ladies in England have ever yet seen, will be at a premium before long.

La République describes the French national fêtes, under any government, as "bayonets, always bayonets."

\* "Nere hand to the value of the fifth part of his (the conqueror's) realm, above the estates of the church," says Chief Justice Fortescue.

† This property was sold to Lord Holland, in 1820, for £14,561 17s. 1d.



## LITERATURE.

*Memoirs and Correspondence of Viscount Castlereagh, second Marquis of Londonderry.* Edited by his Brother, CHARLES VANE, Marquis of Londonderry, &c. &c. &c. 2 Vols. London: Colburn, Great Marlborough-street.

THIS publication is intended principally as an anti-corrosive; to neutralize the effect of Lord Brougham's character of Lord Castlereagh, contained in his "Statesmen of the Reign of George III." In that sketch some personal bitterness is distinctly apparent; and it is probable that our readers who remember the sentiments will have felt that there was more severity than became the dignity of one who was speaking of his strongest political opponent:—

"With the exception of Lord Eldon and Lord St. Vincent, the list [of the leading men holding office under George III.] comprises no great names. Of the 'safe and middling men,' described jocularly by Mr. Canning as 'meaning very little, nor meaning that little well,' Lord Castlereagh was, in some respects, the least inconsiderable. His capacity was greatly underrated, from the poverty of his discourse; and his ideas passed for much less than their worth from the habitual obscurity of his expressions. But he was far above the bulk of his colleagues in abilities," &c. &c.

The memoir before us is an attempt to rescue the reputation of Lord Castlereagh from the effects of this "biographical lark," as it was called by the late Sir C. Wetherell, and to divest the public mind of other general prejudices against the well-abused statesman. We do not anticipate that the effect of the present publication will be very strong; nor does there appear to be much contained in these volumes to throw any new illustration upon well-known transactions. Occasionally, however, a point turns up which was not known before.

Lord Castlereagh, though Irish by birth, was Scotch by descent. He was born in the same year with Buonaparte and Wellington, a coincidence certainly most remarkable. The personal courage which characterised him in after life was one of his most marked features in his youth. His university course was marked by diligence and application. Mr. Stewart was first returned to Parliament as member for the county of Down, where his father's estates were principally situated. He entered public life as a pledged reformer; a political partiality which he afterwards found it convenient to forget. In 1797 Mr. Stewart became, by his father's promotion, Lord Castlereagh, and two years later, Secretary for Ireland, at the time when under Lord Cornwallis, the rebellion terminated, and the Union with this country was effected. That this measure was effected by the grossest corruption is no longer questioned; but Lord Castlereagh is exempted, even by Lord Brougham, from the suspicion of bearing a share in such practices. On the completion of the Union, Lord Castlereagh relinquished his Irish office, and was soon after appointed President of the Board of Control, first under Mr. Addington, and afterwards under Mr. Pitt. He subsequently became Secretary for the War and Colonial Department. Resigning office at the death of Pitt, he returned with Percival, but again retired, after his well-known duel with Mr. Canning, in 1809. The papers now published in reference to that occurrence show that some of the difficulties of Lord Castlereagh's position arose out of the recommendation of Sir Arthur Wellesley, now Duke of Wellington, to the command of the Peninsular army, promoting thus a young man over the heads of officers greatly his seniors. On the death of Mr. Percival, Lord Castlereagh (Mr. Canning having relinquished office at the same time with himself), became Foreign Minister, and held the office till his death.

To the man whose eyes are yet dazzled by the splendours of war, this period in the life of the Minister will appear a grand epoch; to those who inquire what that war cost in money, and tears, and blood, and with what equitable and moral motives it was begun and sustained, the period will be one which they could desire to blot out for ever. Lord Castlereagh went to Vienna as Plenipotentiary Extraordinary to join the Sovereigns allied against France. He there, though averse to yielding to Napoleon the title of Emperor, at Elba, signed the treaty of Paris. At the ensuing Congress of Vienna he exerted himself, but unsuccessfully, to obtain the abolition of the slave-trade. After a visit to Louis XVI., whom the Congress of Vienna had forced upon the French nation as King, he returned to England. When he entered the House of Commons, it paid him the compliment of rising, and of receiving him with loud cheers.

After the battle of Waterloo, Lord Castlereagh spent two months in Paris, occupied in new negotiations with the allied powers. One of their arrangements was the restoration of those works of art which France, as a national bandit, had collected together in the Louvre. Whilst engaged in proclaiming on the one hand "that the safety of Europe was inseparably connected with the restoration of the House of Bourbon," Lord Castlereagh was not less absolute on the other in the unconstitutional repression of the outbreak of the working classes. The noble author of these

volumes regrets that a similar course has not been adopted in these days; a lamentation in which few, probably, who love their country will participate. It must be observed that Lord Castlereagh was now holding the joint secretaryship of the Home and Foreign departments. Whatever may be thought of his policy, his industry was almost superhuman, and it issued in the complete exhaustion of his nervous energy. The King was the first to express his fears that his Minister's mind was unhinged. Such was indeed the fact, and under the influence of the derangement he died by his own hand.

Lord Castlereagh appears to have been, in many respects, most amiable and benevolent in his personal bearing. This is the case with not a few persons who are in reality not a little overbearing and absolute. Instances of his courage, public spirit, and liberality, are numerous. The following may amuse the reader:—

"Upon a certain occasion, as Lord Castlereagh was passing slowly and thoughtfully from an interview with his Majesty (George IV.) at Carlton House to his own residence in St. James's-square, he was met by an Irish labourer, who, with his hod reversed, seemed as if prepared to attend the funeral of his own hopes. 'Long life to your honour!' said Pat, in a peculiarly melancholy tone. Lord Castlereagh raised his eye. Pat took off his apology for a hat, made a bow, and repeated, 'Musha, then, long life to your honour's lordship!' There was something singular in the man's appearance and address; and Lord Castlereagh, half hesitating, half advancing, fixed his eyes on him with a kindliness of look which induced Pat to go on—'God be with the days, your honour, when you used to be fishing in the Lough!' 'What Lough, my good fellow?' 'Lough Foyle, to be sure, your honour.' 'Why, were you ever there?' 'May be I wasn't, please your honour, when I used to help to push your honour's boat off, and when, may God for ever bless you for it! won't (once) when I tumbled in, neck and crop, you pulled me out by the nape of the neck. Och! faith, I remember it,' added the poor fellow with a smile; 'and if it hadn't been for your honour's lordship, I'd have been as dead as a herring, sure enough.' 'Ay, well, what's your name?' 'Bill Brady, to be sure.' 'Oh! I remember something about you; but what brought you here?' 'Och, like many others, I came to seek my fortune, but not much luck I have had yet.' 'Are you in employment?' 'No, faith, I am not; but I'm promised a job next Monday, please God.' 'Well Bill, I am always glad to see my old acquaintance, and here is something to drink success to olden times,' handing poor Pat a couple of sovereigns. Lord Castlereagh then hastened on; while Pat kept his hand open, alternately looking at the sovereigns and at the donor; the tear of gratitude at length trickled down his lime-coloured cheek, and after a moment taken to suppress the swelling of his overcharged heart, he shouldered his hod, and in a sort of glee exclaimed, as he turned away, 'Well, you're the ould thing, after all.'"

A large part of Lord Castlereagh's private correspondence has, it appears, been lost by the wreck of a ship at sea. The Marquis of Londonderry in relating this, regrets that in consequence it will be extremely difficult to make a regular and connected detail of the most complicated and interesting events to which they refer, as well as to place the chief actor in the position in which it is but justice that posterity should view him."

*Mosheim's Institutes of Ecclesiastical History, Ancient and Modern.* A New Translation by J. MURDOCK, D.D. Revised by J. S. REID, D.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Glasgow. London: Simms and McIntyre, 13, Paternoster-row.

MOSHEIM has been long the text-book of students and scholars. This publication presents him under the advantage of a new and improved translation, the work of Dr. Murdock, of New-haven. To these are added notes by the translator, and some of considerable literary value by the editor. Altogether the volume has some special claims to the notice of the student. It is an "editio princeps," at least so far as its contents are concerned. The price is low.

*The Good Man's Grave.* A Discourse occasioned by the lamented Death of David Russell, D.D. By W. L. ALEXANDER, D.D. Glasgow: Maclehose.

AN interesting and able sermon, considerably above the usual average of funeral discourses. The reader will estimate for himself the following character of the lamented pastor:—

"I but re-echo the universal sentiment when I say, that your late beloved and venerated pastor was no ordinary man. It was impossible for a stranger to listen to him, though but for a few minutes, without perceiving that he was a man singularly gifted with the faculty of commanding the attention and swaying the minds of his fellow-men. There was a freshness and originality in the whole cast of his mind—a power, a massiveness, and a breadth in all his forms of thought and expression—an earnestness, sincerity, and purpose-like decision in everything he said—and a manly freedom of utterance, betokening his mind's perfect mastery of his subject in all he advanced, which rendered it manifest to every one, that his belonged to that higher order of minds whose vocation it is to teach and guide. There was nothing small, or narrow, or superficial, about his mental development. . . . His most prominent mental characteristics were strength, energy, and massiveness, of which his robust and vigorous frame, his firm step, and the hale and manly tones of his voice, were the fitting counterparts and the significant emblems. In all his mental efforts these features were strikingly displayed. In the studies he selected, in the mode in which he pursued them, in the uses he made of what he had acquired, no less than in conveying to others the con-

ceptions of his own mind, the same healthy vigour, and breadth and energy were conspicuous. Though an eager and extensive reader, who despised no information which books can convey, and who did not hesitate at times to recreate himself with the lighter literature of the age, it was on the higher and severer studies of theological science and biblical interpretation that he delighted chiefly to exercise his powers; in them it was not the niceties of a fastidious criticism, nor the curiosities of an ingenious exegesis, nor the barren distinctions and adroit systematisings of an over-acute logic, that engaged his interest; but the great, broad, fundamental, and formative truths of theology—the substance, and marrow, and living spirit of the word of God. There was nothing in him akin to the idle luxury of those who read merely for the sake of reading, or to the narrow cleverness of those who find their highest intellectual pleasure in minute distinctions, or peddling ingenuities. He liked to grapple with solid and substantial truth in the mass—to take it in with a firm and masterful grasp, and to give it forth to others in that large and comprehensive form in which he himself received it."

*A Plea for Liberty.* A Letter to the Author of "The Commercial Room by One of Us." By ANOTHER OF US. London: Hall and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

THE temperate reclamation of a teetotaler on the "dinner laws" which obtain among commercial gentlemen. Put in this gentlemanly form, "Another of us" will witness the rapid attainment of his wishes.

*A History of the Vaudois Church from its origin, and of the Valleys of Piedmont, to the present day.* By ANTOINE MONASTIER. Translated from the French. Religious Tract Society.

THE history of the Vaudois contains some points of uncommon interest; especially to those Englishmen who remember the noble stand and protests made and uttered by Cromwell on their behalf. The present narrative is most attractive and important. It is one of the books which will enchain the reader, and is, in this respect, not unworthy to be placed beside D'Aubigne's Reformation. The translation appears to us to be very well executed. We warmly recommend the volume to Christian parents.

*The Holy Art of Winning Souls to Christ, exemplified in the Life and Ministry of the late Rev. M. Jones, of Trelech, Caermarthenshire.* By the Rev. J. J. BEYNON. London: J. Snow, Paternoster-row.

THIS is a simple and attractive biography of a spiritual hero—one "mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds." Wales has produced not a few such. Christmas Evans and John Elias were meet brethren in soul for the Whitefields and Wesleys of a former time; and the spirit of Morgan Jones was kindled by the same prophetic fire. A veritable descendant of the Twelve, he proved his pedigree by his performances; his works bore witness of his ancestry; and apostolical succession was revealed in him by apostolical success. When we peruse the record of his evangelic piety, his steady zeal, his self-denying toils, his mighty conquests by "the foolishness of preaching," and read that, as the consequence, 400 souls of "such as should be saved" were added to his church within one year, and that the total number of his members was by his ministry increased tenfold, from 140 to 1,400, we need no other evidence of his descent from those who wrought the Pentecostal wonder, and who, by experience, "in weariness and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, in cold and nakedness," no less than by direct appointment, proved their mission from on high.

Mr. Beynon has done well in presenting to the Christian world this record of a good man's life and labours. His little volume breathes the spirit of its subject, and loses nothing of its force by its judicious brevity. It is a "simplex munditiis"—unartificially attractive—brief, but full. Much in it merits well the study of the present generation of our ministers, many of whom, perhaps, might learn from it some further secrets in that "holy art" which Morgan Jones, like Paul before him, practised so effectively.

*For whom is Christian Baptism designed? A new Dissertation on an old Controversy, with an especial reference to the reasoning contained in Dr. Halley's Seventh Lecture on the Sacraments.* By T. MORELL. Edinburgh: Johnstone.

IT is impossible to peruse these pages without the highest opinion of the Christian tone and temper which pervades them. Nor these alone; considerable talent and acumen are shown in the manner in which several branches of Dr. Halley's argument are dealt with. On the general question we utter no oracle; the leaves of the sybil on this subject are already somewhat profusely scattered. The contents of this volume are the following: Preface; Introduction; the Commission; the Practice of the Apostles; the Abrahamic Covenant; Particular Texts; the Mode.

*Bohn's Standard Library: Milton's Prose Works,* Vols. II. and III.

THERE is probably no publisher whose literary exertions have accomplished more in purifying taste, and extending the benefits of true literature,



than Mr. Bohn. Milton's Prose Works were a short time since hidden in literary crypts, covered with the dust which few disturbed, and inaccessible to all ordinary readers. They have since been published in one large volume; but its size demands a reading-stand, and it is far too cumbersome for ordinary purposes. Mr. Bohn's edition is just what we needed in the present position of our ecclesiastical questions. To young men who wish to understand what powerful writing means, we can recommend nothing better than these volumes. Among the contents of these vols. will be found Milton's well-known treatises on—the Tenure of Kings and Magistrates; Areopagitica; a Speech for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing; of Reformation in England; the Reason of Church Government urged against Prelaty; Apology for Smectymnus; Treatises on Divorce, Education, &c. Those who are already acquainted with the prose works of Milton, will perceive that these volumes comprehend his noblest tractates.

*The Reformer's Almanack and Political Year Book for 1849.* London: Aylott and Jones, Paternoster-row.

We like this Almanack extremely. It is replete with information of a very varied kind. The list of the members of the House of Commons, each with a label round his neck giving some account of his whereabouts, is a good feature of such a work. There are, likewise, valuable details on the subject of national expenditure—the army and navy, Irish Church, registration, &c. &c. &c. "Economy, retrenchment, and reform," is the motto which has dictated its contents.

We return thanks also for the following:—*Scripture Quadrupeds and Scripture Birds.* Tract Society.—Little books, illustrated, and well adapted to inform the young.—*Tract Society Penny Almanack for 1849.* Containing a passage of Scripture for each day.—*Oliver & Boyd's Threepenny Almanack for 1849.*—Full of useful reference, in well-crowded pages.—*Remarks on Chloroform in alleviating Human Suffering.* Addressed particularly to the female sex. London: S. Highley, Fleet-street.—*The Cottage Gardener; or, Amateur and Cottager's Guide, &c.* Conducted by G. W. JOHNSON.—An admirable and well-conducted journal for those who take an interest in floriculture and horticulture in its various branches.—*The Unveiling of the Everlasting Gospel.* Specially addressed to the ministers and church of God at the present crisis. London: Hamilton and Co.—Some parts of this little volume have struck us extremely. The volume is full of earnestness.—*Tract Society's Monthly Series: Schools of Ancient Philosophy. The Origin and Progress of Language. Our English Bible.*—The two last works in this series are superior, in our judgment, to the first, which is somewhat meagre. All of them are, however, well adapted in different degrees for the instruction of youth.—*Poems.* By CURRIER, ELLIS, and ACTON BELL. London: Smith and Co.—These poems are domestic, moral, and religious; appropriate to the young, and calculated to enkindle right and true sentiment.—*Composition and Punctuation familiarly explained.* By JUSTIN BREMAN. London: E. Wilson, Royal Exchange.—A sensible, practical treatise, intended to show how those who are ignorant of grammar may write intelligibly and perspicuously. It deserves recommendation.—*Fifty Days on Board a Slave Vessel in the Mozambique Channel.* By the Rev. P. G. HILL, Chaplain to her Majesty's ship "Cleopatra." London: Charles Gilpin.—A fearful narrative of human crime and misery, demonstrating too truly that our present mode of dealing with the slave-trade is but increasing the misery it professes to alleviate.—*"Thou shalt not kill." An Argument and a Remonstrance, with an Appendix containing Strictures on Rev. W. Scott's Pamphlet on "Capital Punishment," &c.* By WILLIAM BROOKES, Birmingham. London: Charles Gilpin.—Recommended to those who desire to study this grave subject in all its bearings. The author maintains that capital punishment is indefensible.—*The Bible of Every Land; or, History, Critical and Philosophical, of all the Versions of the Sacred Scriptures in every Language and Dialect into which Translations have been made; with Specimen Portions in their own Characters and Ethnographical Maps.* Parts I. and II. London: Bagster and Sons.—The work of which these are the commanding numbers promise to be a contribution of high value to the history of literature. Some future numbers may give us an opportunity of speaking of it again.—The typography is beautiful.—*The Life of Mrs. Savage.* By Sir J. BICKERTON WILLIAMS, Knt., &c. &c. A new edition. Tract Society.—This interesting and instructive narrative well deserved a reprint, which has, like the present, placed it within the reach of all classes of the community.—*The Seed of the Righteous.* A Memoir of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Long, of Clapham-park. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.—This is a husband's memoir of his wife—a woman of unusual excellence and piety.—*My own Hymn-book and Sunday-school Companion.* London: Houlston and Stoneman.—Many of the hymns contained in this volume are well known and highly

prized. The originals are not of equal merit.—*Trafford, the Reward of Genius, and other Poems.* By JAMES INNES MINCHIN. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.—This little volume indicates both taste and feeling, and will commend itself to persons of poetic sensibility. It is the first step of a young man of some promise.

### LITERARY MISCELLANY.

**BOSWELL'S FATHER AND BOSWELL'S IDOL.**—On the authority of Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Croker gives the following characteristic anecdote of this eminent lawyer (Lord Auchinleck), who appears to have looked upon Dr. Johnson, and some of the other companions of his son, with contempt:—"Old Lord Auchinleck was an able lawyer and good scholar, after the manner of Scotland, and highly valued, on his own advantages as a man of good estate and ancient family; and, moreover, as he was a strict Presbyterian, and Whig of the old Scottish cast. This did not prevent his being a terrible proud aristocrat; and great was the contempt he entertained and expressed for his son James, for the nature of his friendships and character of the personages of whom he was *engoué* one after another. 'There's nae hope for Jamie, man,' he said to a friend: 'Jamie has gane clean gyte. What do ye think, man, he's done wi' Paoli? He's aff wi' the land-louping scoundrel of a Corsican; and whase tail do ye think he has pinned himself to now, man?' Here the old judge summed up, with a sneer of the most sovereign contempt, 'A dominie, man! an auld dominie! He keepit schule, and called it an ACADEMY!'"—*Wood's Edition of the Songs of Scotland.*

**ORIGIN OF MORMONISM.**—The Mormons were originally of the sect known as "Latter-day Saints," which sect flourishes wherever Anglo-Saxon gulls are found in sufficient numbers to swallow the egregious nonsense of fanatic humbugs who fatten upon their credulity. In the United States they especially abound; but the creed becoming "slow," one Joe Smith, a smart man, arose from its ranks, and instilled a little life into the decaying sect. Joe, better known as the "Prophet Joe," was taking his siesta one fine day, upon a hill in one of the New England States, when an angel suddenly appeared to him, and made known the locality of a new Bible or Testament, which contained the history of the lost tribes of Israel; that these tribes were no other than the Indian nations which possessed the continent of America at the time of its discovery, and the remains of which still existed in their savage state; that through the agency of Joe, these were to be reclaimed, collected into the bosom of a church to be there established, according to principles which would be found in the wonderful book—and which church was gradually to receive into its bosom all other churches, sects, and persuasions, with "unanimity of belief and perfect brotherhood." After a certain probation, Joe was led in body and spirit to the mountain by the angel who first appeared to him, was pointed out the position of the wonderful book, which was covered by a flat stone, on which would be found two round pebbles, called Urim and Thummim, and through the agency of which the mystic characters inscribed on the pages of the book were to be deciphered and translated. Joe found the spot indicated without any difficulty, cleared away the earth, and discovered a hollow place formed by four flat stones; on removing the topmost one of which sundry plates of brass presented themselves, covered with quaint and antique carving; on the top lay Urim and Thummim (commonly known to the Mormons as Mummum and Thummum, the pebbles of wonderful virtue), through which the miracle of reading the plates of brass was to be performed. Joe Smith, on whom the mantle of Moses had so suddenly fallen, carefully removed the plates and hid them, burying himself in woods and mountains whilst engaged in the work of translation. However, he made no secret of the important task imposed upon him, nor of the great work to which he had been called. Numbers at once believed him, but not a few were deaf to belief, and openly derided him. Being persecuted (as the sect declares, at the instigation of the authorities), and many attempts being made to steal his precious treasure, Joe, one fine night, packed his plates in a sack of beans, bundled them into a Jersey waggon, and made tracks for the west. Here he completed the great work of translation, and not long after gave to the world the "Book of Mormon," a work as bulky as the Bible, and called "of Mormon," for so was the prophet named by whose hand the history of the lost tribes had been handed down in the plates of brass thus miraculously preserved for thousands of years, and brought to light through the agency of Joseph Smith. The fame of the Book of Mormon spread over all America, and even to Great Britain and Ireland. Hundreds of proselytes flocked to Joe, to hear from his lips the doctrine of Mormonism; and in a very brief period the Mormons became a numerous and recognised sect, and Joe was at once, and by universal acclamation, installed as the head of the Mormon church, and was ever known by the name of the "Prophet Joseph."—*Blackwood's Magazine for November.*

**THE GLOW-WORM.**—The lampyris, or glow-worm, affords an example of the female being entirely without wings, while the male appears under the form of a perfect winged beetle. The luminous property of the female is allowed by all naturalists; but even at the present day, though the fact has been again and again stated, some entomologists altogether deny the luminosity of the male; and even among those

who are inclined to concede to him the possession of lamps, there are some who state that the lights are visible only while the male is at rest, and that they disappear when he is flying. We are able fully to confirm the testimony of those who affirm the male glow-worm to be luminous, and also to say with confidence that its light is displayed while on the wing; having, on one occasion, had the pleasure of seeing them, in great numbers, enter an open window, on a warm, moist, summer evening, and fly towards the candles. They alighted upon the table, on the hand, and on the dress of those near the table; the light of each was perfectly apparent, in the form of two or four small specks of light, placed towards the extremity of the abdomen, and when the winged rover darted off into the dark part of the room, the points of light were visible from a considerable distance as he receded from view. There is one curious peculiarity belonging to the glow-worm which should be mentioned; it is luminous in every stage of its existence; egg, larva, and pupa, all displaying the beautiful radiance, although not equally with the perfect insect. This fact tends to cast a doubt upon the hypothesis which would limit the use of the light to the purpose of enabling the male to discover his partner in the dark.—*Westminster Review.*

**"THE HAPPY HOME."**—Under this very attractive title, Mr. David Bogue, of Fleet-street, is publishing a series of really good tracts, which deserve a wide circulation. They are addressed to working men, but evince a power of thought and polish of expression that fit them for the entertainment and instruction of the educated classes. They are not, therefore, the less adapted for the poor. On the contrary, they come home in a remarkable degree to "the business and the bosom" of working men, and teach lessons, which, if well learnt, would turn many a wretched hovel into a happy home. In the third tract of the series, entitled "A Bunch in the Hand, and more on the Bush," we find this beautiful anecdote:—"A little while ago a friend in the West of England was kind enough to show us over his factory. It abounded in contrivances and processes which we had never seen before; but the sight which interested us beyond all these was a picture-gallery of industrious veterans. In his counting-room the warm-hearted proprietor had suspended, large as life, the portraits of five faithful servants, who had each spent about half a century in these works. I need not say that they had been all sober men. It was a rule of the establishment, that no one employed at it should ever enter a public house. But most of these venerable worthies had been pious men; and pointing to one of the likenesses, my friend mentioned, 'That old man was worth fifteen hundred pounds when he died.' He was a common worker with ordinary wages; but he realized enough to provide a comfortable independence for two nieces who survive him."

**DISSENTING CHIEF MAGISTRATES.**—Speaking of the remarks which appeared in our last number on the manly and consistent conduct of the new Mayor of Worcester, the *Scottish Press* says:—"Scotland is not altogether destitute of such chief magistrates as our contemporary speaks of, for we find that the newly-elected Lord Provost of Glasgow (Mr. Anderson), who is an elder in the Rev. Dr. King's church (United Presbyterian), attended his own place of worship, and discharged the duties of the eldership both forenoon and afternoon."

**A POLITICAL AUCTIONEER.—SALE OF CHARTIST PIKES.**—About noon on Thursday last, Mr. John Howarth, an auctioneer, resident at the village of Heady Hill, near Heywood, was selling by public auction in the market-place, Heywood, some goods which had been taken under a warrant of distress for arrears of rent (about £5), from the house Edmond Crabtree, a fustian outter at Hardfield. Amongst the articles offered for sale were a number of chariot pikes, a grind-stone for sharpening them, &c. At the opening of the sale the auctioneer said he had something to sell by public auction, which no other auctioneer in England, he believed, had ever been called upon to sell; and it would be requisite for him to make a speech. He then gave an historical account of the late chariot drilling, its rise, progress, and fall. He said that at the village where he resided, a few months ago there were 37 private chartists, one colonel or general, two captains, two lieutenants, two ensigns, three sergeants, and a Corporal Horrocks. The last-mentioned never wore a hat in his life. He believed the whole corps had deserted their ranks. The auctioneer then offered three pikes and a screw driver for sale in one lot. There were five bidders, but finally the articles were sold to a person named Fielding, from Middleton, for 3s. 3d., but no sooner had he purchased them than a person called him aside, and requested them to be sent to a magistrate in the neighbourhood, who wanted them as a curiosity in commemoration of the late intended rebellion in England. Mr. Fielding instantly consented, and the pikes were forwarded to the magistrate. They are of the following description:—One of them has a sharp blade, 13 inches in length; the iron socket is 12 inches long, and the staff, which is painted green, is 8 feet 6 inches in length. The other is a blade 12 inches long; the iron socket 2 feet, and the staff, made of ash, 8 feet long. The next is similar to a Spanish dagger. The blade is 7 inches long. The handle, which has a brass hoop, is 6 inches long. The three pikes and screw driver are said to be of the Mollineux kind, and were worth at the time the English rebellion should have taken place, about 12s.—*Manchester Examiner.*



A NEWSPAPER, entitled the *Eagle*, or *Staffordshire Courier*—the only Liberal paper in the county—has made its appearance at Wolverhampton. The first number was published on Saturday, 28th ult.

A FARMER KILLED BY HIS DAUGHTER.—The death of Mr. Oliver Luck, an extensive farmer, of East Peckham, Kent, has taken place under the following painful circumstances. It appears that at the time of the melancholy event, the only parties present were the unfortunate deceased and his daughter, who has been an idiot from her infancy. On Monday the 13th the female servant went into the daughter's bedroom to dress her, but she refused to get up. In consequence of this the girl called her master up, and left the room. As soon as he got up stairs it is conjectured that he commenced scolding her, and a scuffle of some sort followed. The servant, on hearing the noise, went up stairs again, and, after some difficulty, she succeeded in forcing the door open, when she found the deceased on the floor with a large contused wound on the back of the head, and apparently dying. The daughter refused to say how the injury was occasioned, but there is little doubt that it was inflicted by the man's own child, with some blunt instrument. Surgeons were sent for, but the unfortunate man died. An inquest has since been held, but nothing additional to what is stated above was elicited, and, after a lengthened consultation, the jury found Betsy Luck guilty of killing her father, and she was committed to take her trial at the ensuing assizes.

A DISSIDENT MINISTER COMMITTED FOR HORSE-STEALING.—On Wednesday, at Litcham, before F. W. Keppel, Esq., George Smith, alias Robert Buck, from Louth, in Lincolnshire, a Dissenting preacher, was fully committed for trial at Swaffham Sessions, on the charge of having, on the night of the 16th of October last, broken into the stable of T. C. Oldham, Esq., Louth Park, and stolen therefrom a brown horse, a saddle, bridle, and leather wrapper. The prisoner had been, some years since, in the service of Mr. Blythe, of Weasenham, to whom he paid a visit this summer, and at the same time preached at the Baptist chapel, at Weasenham. He had been in the receipt of £40 a year as Dissenting minister at Louth.—*Norfolk News*.

THE CHOLERA.—During the past week the cholera has abated. Yesterday the following cases were reported to the Board of Health:—Whitechapel, 3, 1 fatal; Lambeth Workhouse, 1 fatal; Kennington, 1 fatal; Newington, 1 fatal; Chelsea, 1; Barking-side, Essex, 1; Blyth, 2 new cases, 4 deaths; Edinburgh, 11, 2 fatal; Leith, 5, 2 fatal; Glasgow, 4 fatal. Total new cases, 30; 16 deaths. The total number of deaths in London during last week was 1,184, the average being 1,164. Scarletina and typhus killed 189 persons during the seven days; cholera destroyed only 64. This shows once more, that the old tenants of the unwholesome parts of the metropolis are more destructive than cholera.

[Advertisement.]—GALVANISM.—The following is extracted from the *Court Journal* of January 29:—"It is now about four years since we informed our readers, it was to be regretted galvanism was not more extensively used as a remedial agent. We have every reason to believe that our advice was attended to; for in a comparatively short time, Mr. Halse's residence was crowded with the *élite* of fashion, and their less fortunate fellow-sufferers; and we feel confident, judging from the astonishing remedial effects it has produced on ourselves, after all kinds of medicine and hydropathy had failed to impart any benefit, that the public will thank us for our recommendation. We were delighted to notice, a short time since, that Mr. Halse was patronized by the Lord Bishop of London and Sir Charles Clark, his lordship's physician. Mr. Halse's great reforms in the galvanic apparatus, and his improved methods of application justly entitle him to rank as the head of his profession. We again recommend our readers to give galvanism a fair trial. Mr. Halse's residence is at 22, Brunswick-square, London.

#### GLEANINGS.

The President of France will have a salary of £24,000, little more than is paid to the Viceroy in Ireland.

DR. ISAAC WATTS.—Dr. Watts died on the 25th November, 1748, consequently, the 25th of the present month (Friday next) will be the centenary.

CHARGE OF AN AMERICAN JUDGE.—Mr. Sheriff, bring them men in here! This is the temple of liberty—this is the sanctuary of justice—and it shall not be profaned by the cracking of nuts and the eating of gingerbread.

The *Constitutionnel* says that the Lord Mayor of London has declined the invitation sent to him by the Prefect of the Seine to attend the *Fêtes* of the Constitution.

At a Court of Directors, held at the India House, on Wednesday, Captain Stephen Lushington, R.N., was appointed superintendent of the Indian navy.

The copying telegraph has been tried from London to Slough; it is calculated it will transmit 400 letters per minute with a single wire.

Amongst the fanciful tenures by which landed estates have been held, that of the Staffords of Eyam, in Derbyshire, is not the least singular. It is that they shall keep a lamp perpetually burning on the altar of St. Helen's, in Eyam parish church.

Sulphate of iron (green copperas) is a cheap article for deodorizing and disinfecting cesspools, drains, sewers, &c. It may be applied either in solution or in a powdered state.

The total amount of the whole of the yearly expenses of funerals in the metropolis is estimated at between £600,000 and £700,000, and for the whole of Great Britain at between four and five millions.

The Mayor of Andover was this year elected by lot. The names of half a dozen members were put into a hat; and the man who most loudly protested against the lottery was drawn!

It appears, from the "Post Office Directory," that the tables of London are supplied with wine by 1,000 merchants, and intoxicating beverages are sold in 11,000 public-houses.

Great Britain produces annually 31,500,000 tons of coal; Belgium, 4,960,077; France, 4,141,617; United States, 4,400,000; Prussia, 3,500,000; and Austria, 700,000.

We (*Daily News*) could point to one church, not many miles from Guildhall, in which there are as many as five lecturers appointed who preach to congregations varying in number from five to thirteen!

The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* says that several valuable collections of paintings have arrived in that city from Germany, whence they have been shipped to America, in order to secure them from being destroyed or plundered during any revolutionary convulsions.

"The Peace Apostles," says the *Athenaeum*, "are going their round; sowing broadcast the seed which they hope will some day—even if it be long first—yield the true tree of liberty."—Many of those trees are dead in Paris. Is it an evil omen?

The *Lancet* says that the Lincolnshire poor are so abandoned to opium eating as in some instances to spend in that baleful drug half-a-crown out of a weekly three shillings.

The *National Era*, U.S., estimates Gen. Taylor's wealth at 2,000,000 dollars, of which, according to Bailie Payton, 100,000 dollars is invested in negroes. And then his monthly pay amounts to 476 dollars.

A beautiful silver teapot has been presented to the Rev. Jemson Davies, Vicar of St. Nicholas, Leicester, a millennial preacher, having the following inscription engraved upon it:—"Presented to the Rev. Jemson Davies, Vicar of St. Nicholas, Leicester, by his congregation, as a small token of their affection and esteem for himself, and for the truth which he proclaims, according to Jehovah's purpose, and grace given us in Christ Jesus, before the world began.—2 Tim. i."

EDITORIAL TROUBLES.—The *Victoria Advocate*, Texas paper, apologizes for a lack of matter, by saying that the senior editor was shot and badly wounded, the junior editor had the chills and fever, and there had been no mails there for two weeks!

NEWSPAPER POETS.—At the present we have sixteen poems commencing with "Ye gods," twenty with "O! ye powers;" twelve with "Blow soft, ye breezes;" and (what is very remarkable), while we have only five beginning with "O! deluding man," we have forty commencing with "O! false woman!" which shows a heavy balance of deceit against the charming young ladies. In fine, the poetry which we have received for some time past, may be classed under three great divisions—the profoundly dim—the elegantly absurd—and the contemptibly silly. We trust that our anonymous poetic correspondents will spare us their effusions. We need them not, for we keep a poet.—*Montrose Standard*.

AN OUTRAGEOUS SERPENT.—The register of the church of St. Nicholas, Durham, under the year 1568, records the bringing to the city of "a very great, strange, and monstrous serpent, in length sixteen feet, in quantitie and dimensions greater than a greates horse, which was taken and killed by special policie in Ethiopia, within the Turk's dominions; but before it was killed it had devoured (as it is credibly thought) more than a thousand persons, and destroyed a whole country."—*Brief Account of Durham Cathedral, &c.* (Had the showman's serpent come to Durham in our day, the arrival would have been recorded in the local *Chronicle* or *Advertiser*, with the substitution of "credulously" for "credibly;" but, three centuries ago, there being neither reporter nor editor in the city, it devolved upon the confiding clerk of the parish to immortalize the monster.)—*Gateshead Observer*.

#### POETRY.

##### SONNET—TO CROMWELL.

"The crowd has long hung over Cromwell's memory; but God has cleared it away at last, and the most prejudiced eyes will now look—not upon the 'monster' which their own imaginations had created, but upon an upright and sincere man, upon a Christian, and, at the same time, upon a hero. . . . Impartial posterity, contemplating the use he made of his powers, and adopting the expression of an illustrious bishop, will, with Warburton, entitle him 'the most magnanimous of usurpers.'"—*D'Aubigny*.

"Cromwell, our chief of men."—*Milton*.

In England's darkest hour, see Cromwell rise;  
O'er the tempestuous scene he lifts his giant form,  
And frowns to death the furies of the storm,  
Then views the calm, like Neptune from the skies!  
As King Æolus, on his mountain seat,  
The hurricane restrains—rules every breeze  
That might in rippling sport disturb the seas,  
And chains the winds, like lions, at his feet—  
So Cromwell swayed the passions of his age.  
He fought for Liberty; and when she rose,  
Aside his blood-stained steel the patriot throws,  
Charming, with Freedom's spell, red slaughter's rage;  
Like to some god, he 'midst a deluge stood,  
Bidding the "land appear," and rolling back the flood.  
*Pennygarn, Pontypool, Sept. 25, 1848.* ROM. E. O.

#### PARTING.

BY GURRER BELL.

There's no use in weeping,  
Though we are condemned to part;  
There's such a thing as keeping  
A remembrance in one's heart:

There's such a thing as dwelling  
On the thought ourselves have nursed,  
And with scorn and courage telling  
The world to do its worst.

We'll not let its follies grieve us,  
We'll just take them as they come;  
And then every day will leave us  
A merry laugh for home.

When we've left each friend and brother,  
When they're parted wide and far,  
We will think of one another,  
As even better than we are.

Every glorious sight above us,  
Every pleasant sight beneath,  
We'll connect with those that love us,  
Whom we truly love till death!

In the evening, when we're sitting  
By the fire perchance alone,  
Then shall heart with warm heart meeting,  
Give responsive tone for tone.

We can burst the bonds which chain us,  
Which cold human hands have wrought,  
And where none shall dare restrain us,  
We can meet again, in thought.

So there's no use in weeping,  
Bear a cheerful spirit still;  
Never doubt that Fate is keeping  
Future good for present ill!

#### PROCRASTINATIONS.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

If Fortune, with a smiling face,  
Strew roses on our way,  
When shall we stoop to pick them up?  
To-day, my love, to-day.  
But should she frown with face of care,  
And talk of coming sorrow,  
When shall we grieve, if grieve we must?  
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

If those who've wrong'd us own their faults,  
And kindly pity pray,  
When shall we listen and forgive?  
To-day, my love, to-day.  
But if stern Justice urge rebuke,  
And warmth from memory borrow,  
When shall we chide, if chide we dare?  
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

If those to whom we owe a debt  
Are harm'd unless we pay,  
When shall we struggle to be just?  
To-day, my love, to-day.  
But if our debtors sue for grace,  
On pain of ruin thorough,  
When shall we grant the boon they seek?  
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

If Love, estranged, should once again  
Her genial smile display,  
When shall we kiss her proffer'd lips?  
To-day, my love, to-day.  
But if she would indulge regret,  
Or dwell with by-gone sorrow,  
When shall we weep, if weep we must?  
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

For virtuous acts and harmless joys  
The minutes will not stay;  
We're always time to welcome them,  
To-day, my love, to-day.  
But care, resentment, angry words,  
And unavailing sorrow,  
Come far too soon, if they appear  
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

#### BIRTH.

Nov. 6, the wife of Mr. ROBERT REES, of Hyde-place, Hoxton, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

Nov. 16, at Hope Chapel, Nibley, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. T. How, Mr. CHARLES CORNHILL, builder, of Weston-super-Mare, and second son of Mr. F. Cornish, builder, of Taunton, to MARY ANN, fifth daughter of Mr. J. STALEY, yeoman, of Iron Acton.

Nov. 13, at Brook-street Chapel, Tavistock, Devon, by the Rev. J. Lockwood, Mr. CHARLES WAKEFORD to Miss ELIZABETH VOSPER, of that town.

#### DEATHS.

Nov. 12, at Bartholomew-close, in his 37th year, SAMUEL EBERHARD COWPER HACKETT, eldest son of the late Rev. Samuel Hackett. He died in the faith and hope of the gospel.

Nov. 13, aged 24, FREDERICK BROUGHAM ODELL, only son of Mr. E. Odell, of Stoney Stratford.

Nov. 14, at Chulmleigh, from convulsions, the fourth day after confinement, SARAH CLIFFORD, the beloved wife of the Rev. J. YOUNG.

Nov. 14, at her residence, 2, Grove-terrace, Kentish-town, in the 85th year of her age, JANE, widow of the late Sir William BLIZARD.

Nov. 13, in his 73rd year, Mr. RICHARD BAYLIS, merchant, of 16, Botolph-lane, City.

Nov. 15, aged 35 years, WILLIAM TWINING, Esq., M.D., the youngest son of Richard Twining, Esq., of 13, Bedford-place, Russell-square.

Nov. 14, at Kelvedon, aged 26, FANNY TURNER, only daughter of Mr. J. BRADDE.

Nov. 17, at Pensance, CAROLINE, second daughter of Major-General ADDISON, of Chelton-lodge, near Sudbury.

Nov. 17, at her residence, in Buckingham-row West, New Kent-road, ELIZABETH, relict of W. A. WOOLLASTON, Esq., deceased, formerly of Calcutta, and late of Bethel-place, Camberwell.

#### MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The public securities have been exceedingly firm all the week, with a rising market. The English Funds, owing, more than anything else, to the scarcity of other means and channels for a prudent investment of money, have risen again about one per cent. on our last quotations, and at the close of business on the Exchange this evening stood as follows:—

Three per Cent. Consols, 87½ to 3. Bank Stock, 187½ to 189. Reduced Threes were 86½ to 3. Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 86½ to 3; Long Annuities, 8½; India Stock, 232 to 235; India Bonds, 37s. to 40s. premium. Exchequer Bills, March, 40s. to 43s.; June, 37s. to 40s. premium.

The Foreign Funds have been in a quiet state, but where any business has been done it has been at better prices, owing to the advance in the Consol market. Quotations:—

Brasilia, at 72½ and 74; for the account, at 73; Ecuador, at 2; Peruvian, at 35; Portuguese Four per Cents., at 25½, 3, 1, and 1. Russian, at 99½; Spanish Five per Cents., at 11½ and 1; the Three per Cents., at 24½ and 4; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., at 46½; and the Four per Cent. Certificates, at 71.

The Railway Market has presented a changing aspect almost every day, and generally has not been so well supported. Yesterday the improvement in the Consol market caused a rise in some of the leading stocks and shares. The abundance of money would of itself, however, no doubt have been beneficially felt by the holders, even had no such stimulating influence been brought into play. The dealings were not over extensive, but the feeling of the public was decidedly better. To-day, also, the market has been rather better.







**TALLOW, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 20.**—The stock of Tallow still continues heavy; nevertheless, the market is tolerably firm, and prices are fairly supported. There are now about 8,000 casks on their way from St. Petersburg, which induces great caution on the part of the dealers. F.Y.O., on the spot, is selling this morning at 45s. 6d., and for forward delivery 44s. 9d. per cwt. Town Tallow is 45s. 6d. per cwt., net cash; rough fat, 4s. 7d. per 5lbs.

**HIDES, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 20.**—Market hides, 50lb. to 64lb. 14d. to 15d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 70lb. 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 70lb. to 80lb. 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 80lb. to 90lb. 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 90lb. to 104lb. 3d. to 4d.; Calfskins, each, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; Horse hides, 2s. to 3s. 6d.; Polled Sheep, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 4d.; Kents and Half-breds, 2s. to 2s. 10d.; Downs, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 4d.

**OLIVE, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 20.**—Rape-seed, English refined, 36s. 6d.; do. brown, 35s. 6d.; Gallipoli, per tun, 248; Spanish, 247; Sperm, 232 to 233; do. bagged, 238; South Sea, 235 to 237 10s.; Seal, pale, 235 10s.; do. coloured, 233 10s.; Cod 234 to 235 10s.; Cocoa nut, per tun, 240 to 249; Palm, 230 to 232 10s.; Whole Fish; South Sea, per tun, 2135 to 2140; North West 2135. Some improvement has manifested itself in this market this week, and there is generally a better feeling as regards holding stock.

**COAL MARKET, Monday, Nov. 20.**—The very liberal supply we continue to receive is quite equal to the demand. Market to-day dull; the turn in favour of the buyers.—Brady's, 17s. 6d.; Eden, 17s.; Wylam, 14s. 6d.—Fresh arrivals, 57; left from last day, 215; total, 272.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### PARALYSIS.

**MR. HALSE, the MEDICAL GALVANIST** of 22, Brunswick-square, London, earnestly recommends invalids, and gentlemen of the medical profession, to peruse the following. It cannot but surprise them, and prove to them the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism, when applied in a scientific manner, and with an efficient apparatus.

The following case is perhaps as remarkable a one as could be selected, as showing the powers of Galvanism, after every medicine, and almost every medical practitioner in Devonshire, had been tried in vain; and as the truth of it is witnessed by a distinguished clergyman of the Established Church, there can, one would suppose, be no doubt in any one's mind as to its accuracy. When the patient was brought to Mr. Halse, his wife told him that she could not believe that Galvanism, or anything else, could possibly restore him; for his complaint had been standing so long, and he was in such a weak state, that it would be presumptuous to expect any benefit, particularly as he had tried the most celebrated physicians in Devonshire, and still daily continued to get worse. She also stated, that her friends blamed her very much for removing him from his home; but she could not help it. Her husband had heard of such extraordinary cures made by Mr. Halse in his complaint, that galvanised he would be, in spite of everything. His medical man was quite angry with him for thinking of such a thing; and when his friends were carrying him from his house to the carriage, every one appeared to be convinced that they should never see him alive any more. But, notwithstanding all the difficulties he had to contend with, he was determined, and insisted upon being galvanised. The following letter, which he sent to the editor of the *Exeter Flying Post*, will prove the result:—

**DOUGHT NOT GALVANISM TO BE MORE GENERALLY RESORTED TO!**

A Letter to the Editor of the *Flying Post*, by one who has derived immense benefit from the power of the Galvanic Apparatus.

MR. EDITOR.—A few weeks since I noticed a paragraph by you, stating that Galvanism ought to be more generally employed. I beg to state, that I am precisely of the same opinion; for I have witnessed its astonishing effects in a number of cases, and its power has been tried practically upon myself, with the happiest results. In that paragraph I was most happy to find favourable mention of Mr. Halse's name. All that you have said of him, and even more, is his due; indeed, as for myself, I have cause to bless the day that I first placed myself under his care. Now, Sir, my case was a most deplorable one, for I had not the use of either arm or leg—they hung about me like as if they did not belong to me; and the strength of my legs was insufficient to support the weight of my body. Of course I could not stand; and if you had offered me a thousand guineas to move either hand but one inch from the place where it might have been placed, I could not have done it: not the least command had I over my limbs. My complaint was caused by a blow in the back. Well, as before stated, I placed myself under Mr. Halse's galvanic treatment. I had been led to believe that it was a dreadful operation to go through; but I was agreeably surprised that there was no unpleasantness at all about it, not even enough to make a child cry, so beautifully does Mr. Halse manage his battery. In three days, Sir, I could stand upon my legs, and in one week I could walk about the house; at the same time, I also partially recovered the use of my arms; and in six weeks I could walk several miles in a day, without the least assistance. Well might you ask, 'Ought not Galvanism to be much resorted to?' After what I have seen and experienced, I do consider it a shame, that a portion of the medical profession should decline to recommend their patients to try the powers of Galvanism. Perhaps I need not state, that I had had the advice of the most celebrated physicians in this country; but all the medicines which were tried did me little or no good. I believe Mr. Halse was as much surprised as myself and friend, when, at the expiration of a week, he saw that I could walk, for he did not lead me to believe that there would be such a rapid improvement. I will state, that invalids are very much to blame if they do not give Galvanism a trial; for, if it does no good, it is impossible it can do any harm. But there is every probability of its doing good; for during the time I was under Mr. Halse's care, I noticed its happy effects in a variety of cases, particularly sciatica, rheumatism, asthma, and nervousness; indeed, all his patients were rapidly regaining their health. I only regret that I had not applied to him earlier: I should have been many scores of pounds in pocket had I done so.

GEORGE E. BIGNELL.

"New London Inn, Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge."  
"Witness to the truth of the above—O. G. Owen, Rector of Dodbrooke, near Kingsbridge, Devon."

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten-Guinea Portable Apparatus; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effective as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his Pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic-douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patients to do without medicine. Terms, one guinea per week. The above pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

**COALS.—COCKERELL and CO., (late Beard Co.)** quote from the Coal Exchange Registry (published by authority of the Corporation) that during the month of Oct. last 221,284 tons of coals were brought into London, and out of this large quantity only 44,010 tons were best coals; from whence the inference is clear, and the fact undeniable, that although the great majority of consumers order best coals, very few families obtain them. O. and Co. continue to deal only in best coal, viz., Stewart's, Hetton's, Lambton's, Haswell's, and Hartlepool, to which their trade has been confined for the last 15 years. Present cash prices, 9s. per ton.—PURPLEY, WHARF, EARL-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

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#### LITTER V.

### GALVANISM.—THE REV. MR. WESLEY'S OPINION OF ELECTRICITY AS "THE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE."

My letters on Galvanism as a remedial agent have attracted considerable notice, is evident from the fact that I am daily in receipt of letters from all parts of the kingdom respecting them. I have maintained, for several years past, that, if there be in nature an universal medicine, that form of electricity called Galvanism is that medicine. I was not aware that any one had expressed the same opinion before; but a kind friend, of Hull, has written to me, that, on November 10th, 1760, Mr. Wesley published to the world the same opinion. In speaking of electricity, his words are: "One remedy I must aver, from personal knowledge, grounded on a thousand experiments, to be far superior to all the other medicines I have known—I mean electricity. I cannot but entreat all who are well-wishers to mankind, to make full proof of this. Certainly, it comes nearest to an universal medicine of any yet known in the world." Such was this great man's opinion of this powerful agent, and even at a time when the apparatus was in its rudest form. What would he now say of it were he to visit my operating rooms, and see five patients under the process all at once, and all feeling as comfortable as if they were in their own easy chairs at home? In this room he would behold a lady reading Eliza Cook's poems; in another room he would hear two gentlemen discussing politics; and, in a third room, two children reciting stories to each other; and all of them under the galvanic operation—so free is my method of unpleasantness, and so completely have I this powerful agent under control. I say, that in Mr. Wesley's day such a thing must have been considered an impossibility, but we see what industry and perseverance will accomplish. In a letter which appeared in the *Times* two years since, I predicted that, in the course of a few years, there would scarcely be a town or village in the kingdom without a galvanic apparatus. Already is a great part of my prediction fulfilled, for I daily hear of some new provincial practitioner. I wish them success. Scores of medical men in the metropolis are also using the galvanic apparatus; and, unfortunately, scores of very ignorant men are also using it. These latter gentry scrape together three guineas; they then buy an electro-magnetic apparatus, stick a brass plate on their door, and profess to galvanize patients. I have repeatedly stated that the electro-magnetic apparatus is quite useless as a remedial agent; for instead of strengthening the nerves it irritates them, and produces weakness where strength should be produced. As Galvanism is now generally admitted to be an all-powerful remedial agent, and as thousands have been restored by its means to the blessings of health, I think I deserve the thanks of the public at large for being the means of making it so popular, for to me is the credit due, and to me alone. True, there were a few straggling practitioners before my time; one here, another somewhere about the Land's-end, and another in Dublin, neither of whom could manage to keep the wolf from the door. In three years I have made Galvanism a popular remedy, but it has cost me £3,000 of advertisements to do it.

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"Gentlemen,—I have submitted the sample of coffee roasted by your improved process, left with me, to a careful chemical examination, and find it to be free from the strong, acrid, empyreumatic oil which gives to coffee, as ordinarily prepared, so much of its unpleasant flavour; and, doubtless, also its injurious effects on many constitutions; at the same time that it possesses all the fine aromatic properties unimpaired. It is also much more evenly roasted throughout its substance, and I consider a very great improvement on the old process.

"I remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,  
"R. WARRINGTON, Chemical Operator."

"5, Old Burlington-street.

"Dear Sir,—I have been lately using the coffee which you sent me, prepared according to your invention, and I am of opinion that it is softer, is better flavoured, and is better suited to persons whose digestive organs are weak; and hence, that it is more wholesome than coffee which is roasted in the usual way, and which is often burnt or acrid.

"I am, dear sir, yours truly,  
"To R. Davison, Esq. JAMES COPLAND, M.D."

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proved by the Dessicating Company's process, DAVISON and SYMINGTON Patentees, on a perfectly novel plan, the nut being roasted by hot air, thereby preserving the fine flavour and highly nutritive quality of the cocoa in its fullest extent, and effectually eradicating all those grosser oily particles which have rendered the use of it objectionable to persons of weak digestion. The purity and superiority of this most extraordinary preparation has already secured for it a most extensive and increasing sale among the homœopathic public, being strongly recommended by the most eminent of the faculty to persons of delicate health as far superior to any yet offered to those who desire an economical and agreeable beverage for the breakfast, luncheon, or tea table.—Prepared and sold by JOHN RELFE, No. 4, Gracechurch-street.

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